New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Return of the President and Wife—Death of Judge Cranch.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1855.

The President, wife and suite, arrived here this afternoon, after an absence of seventeen days, at the Virginia Springs.

Judge CRANCH died this P. M., at the age of eighty-six years. He has served as judge in the courts of the District of Columbia for nearly fifty-five years. He was eminent for his learning, for the soundness of his opinions, and for the purity of his character. He received his appointment at the outgoing of the administration of the elder ADAMS. Judge CRANCH was the author of the Circuit Court Reports.

Massachusetts Politics—The Kansas Emigrant Aid Society.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 1.

Hon. GEORGE S. HILLIARD, of this city, was nominated for State Attorney General by the late Anti-Maine Law Convention, without his knowledge or consent.

A meeting of the Kansas Emigrant Aid Society was held last evening. Addresses were made by Rev. EDWARD E. HALE of Worcester, GEORGE B. EMERSON, Hon. Mr. WELCOME, [illegible] of Kansas, and others. Three Committees were chosen, the first to consider and act on the best method of making all the Ministers of Boston life members of the Aid Company; the second, to correspond with the various Religious Societies of Massachusetts on the wants of Kansas, and to invite their contributions; and the third, to raise, by general subscription in this State, a fund reaching, with the other contributions, [illegible].

Texas Election, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 2.

We have received New-Orleans papers of Monday last. The returns from the election in Texas leave the Eastern Congressional District in doubt. EVANS, the American candidate, was thought to have the best chance.

Kansas News.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 1.

Judge ELMORE has written a letter to Hon. CALEB CUSHING, dated Shawnee Mission, Aug. 27, in which he states he has not violated a single law of Congress or order of the Department, and that he is satisfied that his case is prejudiced, and that his removal is decidedly on the grounds of policy. He also says that, by the [illegible] Section of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, he holds office for four years, and gives notice that he will resist the action of the President through the Courts.

The last number of the Squatter Sovereign doubts the [illegible] of Governor SHANNON in regard to the Slavery question.

Yellow Fever at Portsmouth and Norfolk.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 2.

At Norfolk, on Thursday, there were 20 deaths from yellow fever, among them Dr. THOMAS CONSTABLE and Dr. NASH. Mr. CUNNINGHAM, editor of the Beacon, had been taken sick. On Friday there were [illegible] deaths, including Mrs. Capt. STARKE, JAMES L. [illegible], JOHN G. H. HAYNES, and a child of Commodore WHITTLE. On Saturday there were 12 deaths.

It was believed that the disease was abating, and the panic among the people was not so great.

Among those who have died are Rev. Mr. DIBRELL, Methodist Minister, IGNATIUS HIGGINS, Teller of the Bank of Virginia, and R. H. DOVE. Among the new cases are Dr. HILLSON, C. W. EDWARDS and HUGH ROGERS.

At Portsmouth, on Friday and Saturday, there were 36 deaths.

The Telegraphic Excursionists and Submarine Telegraph Cable.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) Saturday, Sept. 1.

The steamer James Adger and party arrived at Sydney, Cape Breton, yesterday, where the steamer took in coal and would leave to-day for New-York direct. The party were all in excellent health and spirits, notwithstanding the unfortunate termination of the attempt to lay down the telegraph cable to Newfoundland. We have been unable to learn the precise cause of the [illegible]. The James Adger will be due at New-York on Wednesday.

The Buffalo and Brantford Railroad.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 1.

A meeting of the Directors of the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad was held to-day at Brantford, C. W., to consider a proposition of the English first mortgage bondholders to lease the road. The proposition was accepted with but one dissenting voice. The lessees are to pay the interest bonds now due, to finish the road, and to keep it in good condition.

Conviction for Murder.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, Sept. 1.

CORNELIUS HASKELL and SARAH ANN A. BROWN, his reputed wife, were convicted to-day before the Supreme Judicial Court, in this city, of the murder of STEPHEN C. WARNER, at Hopkinton, on the 31st of last May. HASKELL is a mulatto. Sentence has been deferred until Monday.

The Case of the Boston Slaver.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 1.

JACOB E. LUNT, the pilot charged with obstructing a legal process of the United States Court in piloting the alleged slave schooner Mary E. Smith to sea, has been held for trial. He gave bail in $500. The case of JAMES E. SIMPSON, merchant, charged with fitting out the schooner as a slaver, is postponed till Thursday next.

The Wheeler Slave Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 1.

Judge KELLY charged the Jury at noon in the case of the colored men charged with assaulting Col. WHEELER, at the rescue of his slaves, but no verdict has been brought in yet.

Mortality of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 1.

The deaths in this city, for the week ending to-day, were ninety-six, showing a decrease of twenty-nine from last week.

Arrival of the Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Sept. 1.

The steamer Augusta arrived here from New-York at 6 o'clock this morning.

The City Deposites.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your article of this morning on "The City Moneys" commends itself to the favorable attention of every tax payer in the City. The adoption of its valuable suggestions would doubtless increase the City revenue to an extent even greater than your estimate, besides effecting what is of equal if not greater importance, the entire security of the deposits.

The subject is also well worthy the attention of the legal profession, and the large class of persons who are interested as lienors by judgment or otherwise, in mortgaged lands. By the established rules of our courts, the City Chamberlain is the custodian of all surplus moneys arising from the sale of mortgaged premises under decree of foreclosure. With the utmost dispatch, weeks after elapse before the priorities of parties respectively entitled to such surplus can be determined; their money, meanwhile, lying idle, or its accruing interest being pocketed by the Chamberlain. And, finally, when the order for payment is made, the payee is subjected to the imposition of a commission as well as loss of interest, by way of compensation to the Chamberlain for his very valuable services in holding the deposit. Yours, &c., S.

A Card.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1855.

On Friday evening last, on board the steamer Metropolis, from Fall River to New-York, between two gentlemen well known in this community, certain words passed, the expression of which resulted from mutual misapprehension, which by mutual friends having been explained, and the offensive expressions [illegible] having been fully withdrawn, the parties remain friends, as before.

JOHN [illegible], of Mobile, Ala.
A. MACTIER, of New-York.

The ship Virginia, Capt. GRAHAM, from [illegible], Aug. 16, arrived at this port on Sunday. The Captain reports it very sickly in [illegible], particularly among the shipping.

THE SPIRIT-RAPPING PROPAGANDA.

Movements of the Spiritualistic School—Sunday Services—Conferences, &c.

PROFESSOR MAPES AMONG THE CONVERTS.

Few of our readers are probably aware of the extent of the machinery by which the apostles of the Spirit-Rapping philosophy are laboring to extend their belief throughout the country. It seems to be natural that every person who adopts any creed, religious, social or political, should desire and endeavor to convince others of its truth. This is preeminently true of those who suppose they have discovered a new philosophy or a new religion,—for just in proportion to the imagined importance of the discovery will be the zeal and earnestness of its disciples. The Spiritualists are by no means behind any of the various schools of fanatics of the day, in this respect. They have a regularly organized Propaganda,—with a central society, affiliated branches, newspaper organs, book publishing establishments, missionaries, and all the machinery necessary for the extension of the Spiritualistic faith. Judge EDMONDS and N. P. TALLMADGE are the high priests of the new faith, or rather they are put forward as its most conspicuous champions,—the high positions they have occupied in society and politics promising to give more weight to their opinions than could be derived from any other source. But they are really far less accomplished and experienced in the mysteries of this new creed, than many of its less prominent and notorious advocates.

It is claimed by the leaders of the Spiritual System, that it has made more rapid progress and more extended conquests, since its first promulgation, than any new philosophy or religion ever started; and unless Mahometanism and Mormonism are exceptions, we are inclined to think the claim well founded. It is but five or six years since the movement was commenced by the performances of the Fox family in Rochester;—and we presume that the sect which has grown up from that beginning, and which believes in the pretended spirit revelations, of which those were specimens, numbers not less than *fifty thousand* in the United States at the present moment. There are in this City alone, several thousand of them,—numbering persons of intelligence and standing, and including especially, ladies from every rank of society. It is, indeed, getting to be quite fashionable to keep *mediums* as *attachés* to the family or social circles of those who believe in the system and can afford the luxury.

Regular services, in imitation of Church services, are held by the Spiritualists in this City and Brooklyn; and conference meetings, after the example of some religious denominations, are also common. The following notice appeared in the TIMES of Saturday last:

"SPIRITUALISM.—Mr. E. P. AMBLER will lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; subject: *Nature Viewed in its Spiritual Aspects*. Lecture in the evening by WILLIAM FISHBOUGH; subject: *The Day of Judgment Fulfilled in Present Events*."

At the morning service some two hundred persons were present, filling the room, and embracing persons apparently of every class. The audience was highly respectable,—consisting of at least half ladies,—and presenting an unusual proportion of long beards and unshaven faces. When the time for opening arrived, Mr. AMBLER went up to the platform and seated himself in a chair, having simply a table with a hymn-book upon it before him. He is a young man, with full sandy beard, good face, bright eyes,—resembling somewhat in his personal appearance Mr. DANA of the *Tribune*. We understand he has a good deal of reputation with the Spiritualist fraternity as a *medium*. He gave out a hymn to be sung, reading it with great affectation of elocution,—rolling his r's vehemently,—pronouncing wind, wind, &c. The hymn was addressed to God as perceived in Nature,—felt in the winds, seen in the stars, heard in the purling brooks, &c., &c., and was sung by three female voices and one bass male voice, with the accompaniment of a flute.

After this introduction Mr. AMBLER proceeded with his discourse, which was a very florid piece of declamation, abounding in high sounding flights of poetry, and expressing only in the vaguest manner the doctrine it was designed to set forth,—which was, that *in Nature man can find all the truth it is needful to know*. He began by speaking of the different lights in which Nature is viewed by different men,—the utilitarian seeing in it only the means of wealth,—the chemist regarding it as a laboratory for chemical processes, and the philosopher as the manifestation of certain laws. But he urged that it ought also to be regarded as embodying and revealing all spiritual truth,—and went on to say that all our highest ideas of truth—our ideas of God, of immortality, and of beauty—were derived from Nature, and from Nature alone. Upon this basis he proceeded to condemn those who suppose God is to be worshipped in temples made with hands, and to insist that true worship was to be paid only in the temple of nature, and was prompted by the angel spirit that dwelt in man. Throughout the whole discourse, which was pronounced *memoriter*, and with great affluence of gesticulation and rhetorical modulations of voice, not an allusion was made to the Bible, nor to any system of revealed religion. The sentiment of the whole was thoroughly and exclusively *Pagan*,—as completely so as the old Greek religion, going back, indeed, to the same source as that, but lacking its exquisite beauty and the magnificent superstructure of its mythology.

After a particularly florid sentence, uttered with great vehemence, Mr. AMBLER put his hand to his forehead, as if in pain,—sat down and gave indications, by sundry spasmodic jerks of his body and hands, of certain spiritualistic influences which he could not resist. The Choir then sang another hymn, after which Mr. AMBLER dismissed the audience with the following benediction:

"May the infinite intelligence of the universe attend you, and His ministering angels guide you in the pathway of truth."

A collection was then taken up, which yielded apparently some twenty or thirty dollars, and the audience dispersed.

THE CONFERENCE MEETINGS.

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock, a *conference* meeting of Spiritualists was held, at which each person present is at liberty to speak on the subject and state any facts that may have come within his knowledge. At the meeting yesterday only half a dozen persons were present at the hour designated, and others dropped in very slowly, so that at 3½ o'clock not over forty or fifty had assembled. After a very long time of profound silence, Mr. PARTRIDGE, one of the editors of the *Spiritual Telegraph*, rose and made some remarks about the embarrassments Spiritualism encountered, from the fact that it was held responsible for other doctrines than those which belonged to it. Persons would very often, at their meetings, introduce other topics, and then Spiritualism was held accountable for whatever they might say. He thought the system valuable as having demonstrated the fact of immortality. The Christian world deduces its faith in a future life from the fact that Christ rose from the dead. But they also hold that Christ was more than man; therefore the fact that *he* rose from the dead by no means proves that *we* shall also. The Bible evidence of immortality is thus unsatisfactory. But when we hear from, talk with, and touch the spiritual bodies of our deceased friends—as he and many others had done—there could be no longer any doubt. We have the same proof that they live, that Thomas had of Christ's living; and when we see such manifestations as are daily presented, we can no longer doubt that Peter's prison doors were opened and that Philip was caught up into the air. Such things happen now every day. Nor can they be explained by electricity, the Odic force or any of the theories that have been started. We must have some theory that will explain all the phenomena exhibited; and none but that of Spirit agency will do this.

Another gentleman, evidently a strong admirer of Woman's Rights, said that the prophecies never could be fulfilled until every man had her share of land, and until woman was made in all respects the equal of man, and independent of his control. The female must be exalted and the male abased to his proper level.

Dr. [illegible], of Baltimore, next made a long speech, having no very definite aim except to declare his own faith in Spiritualism. He related an anecdote of a married couple who had lived very unhappily together for twenty years,—without anybody's being aware of the fact,—the husband treating his wife very harshly, never allowing her even to call upon her relatives unless in his company, and following her if she ever went out alone. This had gone so far that her brother had once been obliged to interfere. At last the couple went to a Spiritual circle one evening, when a message was delivered through a medium to the husband, from his child by a former wife, reproving him for the whole course of his treatment of his wife, and telling him he must not continue it. The husband fell on his knees, confessed the truth, asked his wife's pardon, and they have lived happily ever since!

The Woman's Rights man said he was glad to hear that the influence of Spiritualism had been thrown in the scale of women, and that it had made this man give his wife her freedom. This anecdote confirmed what he had previously said on the same subject.

Dr. GRAY expressed his concurrence in what Mr. PARTRIDGE had said of the doctrine of immortality. He had himself experienced the worthlessness of such faith as Christianity inspires in that doctrine. He had belonged to an orthodox family,—all his friends, parents, brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts being *Presbyterians*,—regular saints, and he being the only sinner among them, as he was yet. He grew up supposing it was all right,—that they were all salted and pickled in a lump, and that, of course, they were all safe together. But when he had been brought to the very brink of death by sickness, he asked himself the question, whether he really believed he should continue to exist after death; and he said he found he hadn't as much faith as could be put on the end of a cambric needle. Since he had embraced Spiritualism, however, and found that death was simply going from one sphere to another, he felt very differently. Being troubled with disease of the heart, whenever he laid down at night, he felt that it was quite uncertain whether he should wake up in this sphere or in the next—and to tell the truth, he *didn't care*. He had thus experienced in his own case the unsatisfactory character of the Scriptural evidence of immortality, compared with that afforded by Spiritualism. Another point he wished to mention: The Mosaic idea of crime and punishment, (which Christ's doctrine had not extinguished, though it ought to have done so,) was that for offences committed in this life man would be eternally punished hereafter. Orthodox Christianity held that, though Justice required this, it had been cheated of its due by the contrivance of an atonement. Now, Spiritualism knows nothing of all this. It holds that man's life is to be unfolded in an infinite series of spheres,—just as in vegetable life, every plant contains the germ of infinite successive developements. Upon this point, Dr. GRAY said he should speak at some other time, and endeavor to prove its scientific truth.

The meeting then broke up; and one of the officiating Deacons undertook the sale of a little pamphlet called *The Public Circle*, containing the revelations of the Spirits on various occasions,—their answers to questions,—solutions of enigmas, &c., &c. Whatever the subject, there was one sentiment pervading them all,—*hostility to recognized Christianity* and advice not to heed it or the opposition of those who hold it. As an example, we quote the following from counsel given by the Spirit of NORTH, the young man who committed suicide in this City a few months since,—to some friend:

"You are favored above many mortals. You are the recipient of the influx of Divine Truth from a higher sphere than that of the earth. You will continue to be a recipient of that truth. Spirits are operating on you, and will soon open to you a source of higher and more glorious thought. Be bold, and fearlessly pursue every thought pertaining to man's immortality to its ultimate; whether it come to you as an electric leap or gently as the distilling dew. Fear not to speak the truth, and speak it boldly. *No matter for it you are considered an unprincipled outcast, and the religious world points at you with the finger of scorn. No matter if you are denounced by orthodox ministers from densely cushioned pulpits.* Push steadily and unflinchingly onward. As by labor and perseverance the mariner pursues his way across the trackless waste, through storm and tempest and at last reaches the place of destination on some island known only to science; so you, by patient toil and an unwavering determination, must approach the haven of your dreams.

"Your love is a love that sympathetic love which is recognized by the world. It is elevated to that plane where it becomes a part of the Great Truth.

"I am drawn to you by a peculiar sympathy. Since I left the body, I have wandered over the world, catching the thoughts of earth's children as they waft their way to the spheres. Seldom have I found a mind as willing as yours to receive and express my thoughts. You have yielded obedience to my wishes, and the evidence is now on record.

"You will be impressed from superior sources; while inferior spirits will control your physical organization, and cause your hand to vibrate in obedience to your thoughts. By this will you know they are of Spiritual origin.

"The one who addresses you, while he inhabited earth, was a despised 'INFIDEL.' *He was scorned by the religious as an unprincipled outcast. But the curse of the world had no terrors for him.* He was known by the name of NORTH."

These Conference Meetings are held every Wednesday evening, as well as on Sunday afternoon. At the one held on last Wednesday evening, we understand Professor MAPES took quite a prominent part in the discussion. He avowed himself a believer in Spiritualism, to some extent, and said he did not know that he might not, upon further investigation, "go it, up to the hub." He had been convinced of the immortality of the soul by means of his investigation of these phenomena. Having for a long time heretofore been a disbeliever in the dogmas of the popular religion, he had kept silent, deeming it unwise and inexpedient to pull down an old system, while he could not replace it by a new and a better one. He illustrated the subject by various striking facts existing in the world of matter. A blacksmith finds a piece of iron that he cannot work—the life is out of it—he lays it aside, and by-and-by the life is restored. What was that life? It was beyond the reach of chemical analysis. He said that the proof of the soul's immortality had existed before the development of modern Spiritualism, but it was presented in such a way as to produce conviction in the minds of only a few. Mr. PARTRIDGE having presented a number of points in answer to the inquiry of the *Tribune*: "What new thing has spiritualism demonstrated?" Professor MAPES strenuously denied that it had demonstrated anything new. He said the question was unfair; it might as well have been asked, "What new thing in science has Columbia College demonstrated?" In this view the Professor was opposed to the entire sentiment of the rest of the speakers—Mr. PARTRIDGE, Dr. GRAY, Dr. HALLOCK and S. P. ANDREWS. He said that while spiritualism demonstrated nothing new, it took old truths which were known to the few and demonstrated them to the capacities of the many. He had read essays on science, given through the spiritual media, that surpassed anything he had ever found in books on science. They set forth facts in such a way as to be comprehensible to the intellect of a youth of fifteen. He believed that the author of the book of Job had spoken of the rotundity of the earth—a fact which was concealed from the world until COPERNICUS demonstrated it. In this point JOB was inspired beyond the rest of mankind—he was ahead of his time.

Prof. MAPES said he had not had a great deal to do personally with the actual phenomena of Spiritualism, but had taken a philosophical view of the authenticated facts. He desired to know the opinion of Spiritualists on the subject of evil. In his view evil was not a positive but a negative thing; it stood in the same relation to good that cold did to heat—it was the absence of good. Being, therefore, not a positive thing, he argued that the idea of eternal punishment on account thereof was preposterous.

The Chairman (Dr. GRAY) stated that it was not the object of the Conference to discuss that question—only to communicate spiritual information. He would state, however, as a fact, that almost without exception the communications from the next sphere had been to the effect that man was a progressive being, both here and hereafter; and, consequently, that there was no future state of actual and hopeless misery.

Prof. MAPES coincided with that view. He said that the progress of humane sentiments in civilized society tended to show that vindictive punishment was not an attribute of the Almighty. In fact, he had known persons recently admitted to membership of the Episcopal Church who avowed their disbelief in endless misery.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening Stuyvesant Institute was rather crowded. We noticed many intelligent looking persons of both sexes among the audience. It was announced that WILLIAM FISHBOUGH would discourse upon "*The Day of Judgment Fulfilled in Present Events.*" Mr. FISHBOUGH seemed sensibly impressed with the solemnity of his subject, and while he sat wrapped in thought, the same venerable gentleman renewed the sale of the Spiritual pamphlets at sixpence each to the people who were somewhat tired of waiting.

At last the services were commenced. Two hymns were sung, prayer was offered, and parts of the 21st and 22d chapters of the Book of Revelations were read, as appertaining to the subject under consideration.

Previous to opening the discourse, Mr. FISHBOUGH intimated in a distinct voice and with marked intonation, that the Spiritualists of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, were then and there invited to attend a picnic to Flushing on Tuesday next, in the steamer *Island City*. Fare, there and back, 25 cents. Tickets to be had on board. A gentleman in the room thereupon said "Good."

Mr. FISHBOUGH, who is an intellectual man in appearance, with beard and mustache, now began his sermon. He lacks eloquence, but his language was certainly calculated to make an impression. He began by asserting that the whole creation believed and had always believed in a judgment, and to support this proposition he referred to the Zendivesta of the Persians, the mythology introduced into the Grecian poetry about the wars between the Gods and the Giants, the Sybilline oracles of the Romans, and the rude theology of the Scandinavian and Northern races. The Bible, of course, taught the Christian that there was a judgment. This being established, Mr. FISHBOUGH proceeded first to show what a day of judgment did not mean, and, secondly, what it *did* mean. It was, he said, no visible phenomenon in the Heavens—the Lord would not come in a human form—dead people would not rise from their graves in bodily shape—[Exit a lady and three gentlemen at different doors.] No! no more than the wolf Hengrim (mythological) would come and swallow up the earth with his ponderous jaws! But, resumed Mr. FISHBOUGH, when a man comes into the interior, the process of sloughing off (so to speak) is the judgment. [Exit a lady looking fatigued.] The speaker continued, unconsciously: In 1756 SWEDENBORG saw a spiritual judgment—an entirely new arrangement of the Spiritual World. There have been two judgments on this earth—one at the Deluge of Noah and another at the Destruction of the Jewish race. We are now undergoing a third. [Exeunt four heavy-headed gentlemen.] Yes! the mediums have prophesied that this is the day of Judgment—the resurrection and coming of angels; and the dead, small and great, are standing before us and God! All those that were in their graves have come forth. When the scripture speaks of the "burning up the world," it means the destruction of the old dispensation. Look, for the proof of this, quoth Mr. FISHBOUGH, at the mass of effete Churches, shrivelling up like feathers in the new light of spiritualism. [Sensation.] If the process goes on will not the old organisms (*Anglice* Churches) be broken down? Are not people fleeing from them like rats from a sinking ship? [Exeunt sundry individuals.]

Mr. FISHBOUGH warned his hearers against the errors and dissentions that had crept in among the spiritualists themselves—one circle ranging itself in opposition to another,—the result of which would be that each circle would be separated from all spirits that were not in accordance with their own peculiar sphere. A fearful contemplation! Such people are the liars, idolators, &c., spoken of in the text, who will be cast into the lake of fire—not that there is a lake of fire—for those who understand scripture know that "fire" simply means a purifier, and "lake" corresponds to a body of people. The sins of all must thus eventually be purified. The speaker finally admonished his audience to try the spirits and see whether they were of God.

Mr. FISHBOUGH, in conclusion, hoped he had not aroused the prejudices of any one present. He said he was very susceptible of magnetic influence, and, while speaking, had felt the spirit of opposition running straight at him in certain lines. For this reason he had been unable to unfold his doctrines as forcibly as he could have wished.

A gentleman now appeared before the audience, and announced that a collection would be taken up for the benefit of the lecturer. [*Exeunt multi.*]

A subscription was, however, taken up, and those remaining gave handsomely. The services of the evening were thereupon concluded. [*Exeunt omnes.*]

From this sketch, which we have made as full and complete as our limits would allow, the public will be able to form some general notion of the usual exercises of these Spiritualistic meetings.

THE REPUBLICANS' MOVEMENT.

Preliminary Meeting for the Appointment of Delegates.

A meeting of Republicans of the City and County of New-York was held on Saturday evening last at Freemason's Hall, in Broadway. Owing to the want of sufficient notice and the failure to designate where the Hall was situated, the attendance was rather slim. The only notice that appeared, we believe, was the following in the *Tribune* of Saturday:

"The Republicans of New-York will meet at Freemason's Hall this evening, at 8 o'clock, in County Convention, to choose Delegates to the Syracuse Convention of the 26th of September."

Several complaints were made during the course of the evening of the insufficiency of the notice and of the great difficulty of finding the place of meeting.

Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT called the meeting to order and nominated EDW. LOCKWOOD, Esq., of the Fifteenth Ward, for Chairman, who was accordingly chosen. Messrs. R. H. LAMONT, of the First Ward, and DAVID MARSH, of the Tenth Ward, were chosen Secretaries.

The call of the State Committee having been read by the Chairman,

Mr. BLUNT stated that this meeting was held in pursuance of that call. He was aware that some of the Assembly Districts had already held meetings and appointed Delegates, and if it was the wish of this meeting these appointments could be confirmed, although the mode of choosing such Delegates had not been strictly in accordance with the mode designated by the State Committee. That Committee had designated the choosing of Delegates by counties, for the obvious reason that in an incipient movement like this for the organization of a great party, if they waited for the Assembly Districts to move in the matter, in the large cities, particularly in New-York, many would fail to choose Delegates. It would be well if every District would do so, but as up to this time only two Districts in this City had taken action, it was necessary, if the City wished to be represented at all, or at least represented well, that a County meeting should choose the Delegates. He had, therefore, spent much time and labor in going around among the Republican friends and making out a list of persons who would suitably represent this City at the State Convention, and who would be willing to go.

The remarks of Mr. BLUNT called forth considerable opposition. Several persons insisted strenuously upon confirming the action of those districts that had already appointed delegates. On the other hand doubts were expressed about the regularity of some of the Ward meetings, that had been held, and of the propriety of confirming appointments that might have been made only by a small clique. A gentleman from the First Assembly District was surprised to learn that evening, for the first time, that a meeting had been held in his District and Delegates chosen. Another from the Sixth District inquired of the Delegate appointed at a meeting recently held in the same, what previous notice had been given of the meeting. The answer given to the meeting was, that a private notice had been given and a meeting of some twenty-five persons held, pursuant thereto; that he had been advised not to publish a notice for fear of having the meeting packed by the Dark-lantern party.

A motion finally prevailed to call over the Assembly Districts for the purpose of ascertaining how many were represented, and what number had already selected State Delegates. It was ascertained that Representatives were in attendance from all the Wards, and that the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Ninth and Fourteenth Districts had, through their Ward Clubs, appointed Delegates.

E. A. STANSBURY, Esq., of the Fifteenth Ward, in an eloquent speech, which was received with marked approbation by the meeting, advocated the holding of a mass meeting under more favorable auspices. He deprecated the idea of giving the election of delegates to any but a county mass meeting, where the views of the people might be ascertained, and proper instructions given to those who were to represent the Republican party of the City and County of New-York. He desired to see men with a "back bone"—with nerve, and a position in the community—representing this—to be—powerful and influential party.

The following Resolutions were offered by Mr. J. J. CHAMBERS: to wit:

Resolved, That the Chair designate three or more persons (from among those present) in each Assembly District, to call a public meeting in each District, where organizations have not been formed, to appoint delegates to the Republican State Convention.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to Wednesday evening, 19th inst., and that it will then ratify the nominations which may be made by the several Assembly Districts, and fill any vacancies which may exist, and that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to provide a place for meeting, and advertise the same in all the daily papers in the City.

Mr. CHAMBERS thought there had been management and trickery at work, and despising—as he did—all underhanded means, was in favor of giving the respective Districts the election of delegates. He regarded the present movement as a most important one, and only desired that the people should be fully and fairly represented. He believed this could be best done by holding meetings—advertised more fully than this had been—in the various Assembly Districts, and have delegates appointed at such meetings. Should improper persons be selected, the County Convention, provided for in his resolution, could make all necessary changes.

Mr. L. SHERWOOD, of the Sixteenth Ward, was in favor of a Mass Convention, where delegates should be selected; but he also desired that Districts which had already selected delegates—who were known to be proper men—should be recognized by the County Convention. He was heartily in favor of this great movement, his whole heart and soul was with the Republican party, and he believed its principles must succeed, carrying every Northern State, not only this year but in the Presidential campaign of 1856.

Remarks were also made *pro* and *con.* by Messrs. BLUNT, FRIEND, PEEL and others.

The following amendment to the Resolutions of Mr. CHAMBERS was then offered by E. McMULLEN, of the Third Ward, to wit:

Resolved, That a Committee of sixteen, one from each Assembly District, be appointed by the Chair with power to select State Delegates, and, wherever practicable, to recognize those already appointed by the respective districts; said Committee to report, at the adjourned meeting, the names of proper persons to represent the City and County of New York at Syracuse, in the Republican State Convention.

An animated debate followed, several gentlemen being possessed with the idea that wrong might be done the [illegible] of New-York.

Mr. McMULLEN, in support of his resolution, and in opposition to the original proposition, remarked, that he was opposed to the system of primary elections as proposed to be engrafted upon this new party at the outset of its career. He believed that the true sentiments of the people could only be obtained by a County Convention and not by log-rolling and clique-management in sixteen Assembly Districts. He believed it was self-apparent to every man that trouble would inevitably spring up if the first resolutions were adopted. For who had the power to appoint inspectors, and who would presume to pass upon the qualifications of any man claiming, rightfully or otherwise, to be a Republican, when the platform and principles of the party are yet to be established.

Mr. CHAMBERS desired to know whether delegates from Brooklyn were to be selected to represent New-York City? adding that he made the inquiry because he observed that at least one Brooklyn gentleman had been named as a New-York Delegate. He was answered by Mr. BLUNT and Mr. McMULLEN that they would have no difficulty in finding the proper number among those who had long been residents of New-York.

After further discussion, the amendment of Mr. McMULLEN was adopted with but two or three dissenting voices.

The following Committee were appointed in accordance with the sentiments of the resolution as adopted:

First Assembly District—R. H. Lamont.
Second Assembly District—Edgar McMullen.
Third Assembly District—D. L. Kahn.
Fourth Assembly District—James Kennedy.
Fifth Assembly District—Jas. R. Swain.
Sixth Assembly District—W. Peel.
Seventh Assembly District—C. C. Leigh.
Eighth Assembly District—R. T. Hallock.
Ninth Assembly District—Wm. E. Duryee.
Tenth Assembly District—Edgar Ketchum.
Eleventh Assembly District—H. C. Boyd.
Twelfth Assembly District—E. A. [illegible].
Thirteenth Assembly District—Joseph Blunt.
Fourteenth Assembly District—Lucien Sherwood.
Fifteenth Assembly District—E. Reed.
Sixteenth Assembly District—J. J. Chambers.

Mr. KETCHUM of the Tenth District, was appointed Chairman.

Mr. McMULLEN offered the following resolution, which was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the County Committee be directed to take proper means to circulate a call amongst those favorable to the Republican cause for signature. And that a Mass Convention be held on the evening of September 19, for the purpose of ratifying such action as the Committee of sixteen may think proper to take.

Power was also given the Committee to fill any vacancies which may occur. After the transaction of some other unimportant business the meeting adjourned about 11 o'clock, subject to the call of the Committee. The best of feeling was manifested, except by two or three persons who were disappointed at the policy the Convention thought best to adopt.

HOMICIDES.

The Awful Homicide in Sterling—Murder of a Father, Mother and Brother.

From the Oswego Times and Journal.

We yesterday evening visited the scene of the late terrible tragedy in the town of Sterling, and will give our readers the particulars as we learned them. The FITZGERALDS family reside about ten miles west of this city, (Oswego,) and about one and a half miles from the North Sterling Post-Office, on a by-road. The family consisted of MARK and MARY FITZGERALDS and their three sons, PATRICK, JOHN and JAMES, aged 22, 18 and 14 years, respectively. JOHN, the murderer, it would seem, is a wayward youth, and had but recently been in the Auburn jail for horse-stealing. His father, in order to obtain his release, applied to a neighbor, Mr. McECHRON, for whom JOHN had formerly worked, to endorse with him a note, to raise money for the purpose. Mr. McE. declined, giving as a reason, he thought it would teach him a lesson by leaving him imprisoned until the Court sat, when he would assist the father in obtaining his release. He added, that JOHN was a bad boy, and it [illegible] knowledge of his character—would not need his wages. Mr. McE. told the father this on the strength of conversations he had had with JOHN when in his employ. The father, however, obtained [illegible] between North Sterling and Sterling Centre, [illegible] on his farm, and had his son liberated.

A son of Mr. FITZGERALDS died, and was buried on the 27th [illegible]. JOHN would not attend the funeral, but ridiculed the ceremonies, (his parents being Catholics,) and remarked, if he had a gun, he would shoot the crows from off the hearse. This, coming to the father's ears, as would be supposed, displeased him very much, and since that time, JOHN's hatred to his parents has been gradually on the increase till the final consummation of this hellish deed.

From the confession it will be seen that he attempted poisoning his parents about a week since by placing strychnine in the sugar, but from some cause his design was frustrated.

On Wednesday evening he had an altercation with his mother, and refused to go to bed, sulkily lying down on the kitchen floor. The father, mother, and murdered brother, slept in a room off the kitchen. The house contains but two rooms on the first floor. As before stated, JOHN refused to go to bed on Wednesday evening, but lay down on the floor, while PATRICK slept in the garret.

About 3 o'clock in the morning, PATRICK was awakened by hearing a noise in the adjoining room, which he supposed was caused by JAMES falling off the lounge on which he slept near the bed of his parents. He immediately got up, when JOHN came out of the room, saying there was "a man in there doing some mischief." PATRICK at once went for assistance to the house of Mr. O'NEIL, living but a short distance off. The startling fact of his brother's guilt flashed upon him, on finding the door bolted on the inside, when he started for aid, showing, conclusively, that no one came in from the outside.

He awoke O'NEIL, and they together went back to the house, meeting JOHN in the road, who said two negroes had just run down the road to the woods. PATRICK and O'NEIL entered the house, and found Mr. and Mrs. FITZGERALDS weltering in their gore. PATRICK immediately alarmed the other neighbors, and then went for Dr. PROUDFIT, a physician living near by.

G. S. TILFORD, Esq., Justice for the town of Sterling, arrived at the house about 8 o'clock in the morning, and from particulars he could gather, caused JOHN to be arrested. He was manacled and kept in a room on the second floor during the day.

Mr. TILFORD waited until 4 o'clock P. M., for the Coroner, who was sent for at Auburn, but he not having arrived at that hour, proceeded, through the advice of those present, to empanel a jury and instigate an examination.

During the Coroner's inquest, and among the witnesses sworn was PETER ADLE who testified as follows:

Peter Adle, sworn, testified: I have had a conversation with prisoner; he confessed to Dr. Plumb and myself that he killed his father, mother and brother, with an axe; he assigned as a reason, that his parents misused him, for not attending his brother's funeral, and for forbidding the man by whom he was employed paying him his wages; said he tried to poison his parents about one week ago, with strychnine or some poison placed in the sugar; says Patrick knew nothing of his intentions; reason for killing brother was, that he, (prisoner,) was angry with him; said he killed father first, then mother, and afterwards James; he appeared perfectly rational; had no intention of killing Patrick; I found blood on prisoner's wristband and sleeve of his shirt, which appeared as though tried to have been rubbed off; also found blood on shoulder, and on both feet; acknowledged the bottle found in his trunk, brought home from McFarland's, where he was at work, held poison which he intended to kill his father and mother with.

After the examination of witnesses, Justice TILFORD requested the presence of the prisoner. On appearing, he said to him, "JOHN, you are charged with the murder of your father, mother and brother. I wish to ask you a few questions but will say to you that you need not answer them unless you choose. Do you know how your father, mother and brother received their wounds?"

PRISONER—I do; with an axe.

JUSTICE—In whose hands?

PRISONER—In my own; I tried to poison father and mother about a week ago.

JUSTICE—What was the poison in?

PRISONER—In a phial in my trunk; I got it in Oswego; don't know who of; I did not get poison, with intent to kill father and mother.

JUSTICE—Had you conversation with any one in relation to the matter, before you committed the deed?

PRISONER—I had a conversation with [illegible] about killing father and mother, but object telling with whom.

Shortly after arriving, we were admitted to the room containing the bodies, which had been washed and laid out. A sight more sad and truly sickening, and one which we hope never to see again. A father, mother, and brother lying coldly side by side, in that sleep from which none awake—sent to their account, without a moment's warning, by a son and brother!

While we stood gazing at the lifeless forms, a slight opening was made by those surrounding the bed, and the murderer stood before us, looking at his victims! Hardly a breath broke the stillness, as he gazed at their pallid, upturned faces, until a sob broke from him, [illegible] and was led out of the room in a moment. A great deal of indignation was felt by those present, but no [illegible] was made.

The tragedy has occasioned the most intense excitement [illegible], and the roads leading to the house [illegible], and a large crowd was on the premises.

FROM MEXICO.

Particulars of the Flight of Santa Anna.

Present Condition of Affairs.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 28.

The steamship *Orizaba*, Capt. FORBES, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 22d inst.

The news by this arrival is very important, but of a tenor not unexpected. The whole story in brief is, that SANTA ANNA with his family has fled from Mexico.

It appears that SANTA ANNA left the City of Mexico on the 9th inst., at the head of 1,400 men, under the pretext of quelling the revolution in the State of Vera Cruz. On arriving at the fortress of Perote he threw off the mask and unveiled his real design. He there issued a proclamation, deposing the Government in the hands of PAVON, VEGA and SALAS, and immediately departed with all speed to Vera Cruz. His last day's march was from Perote by circuitous route (say fourteen leagues,) and he arrived in Vera Cruz on the night of the 14th inst. He caused the *Diario*, the official journal of the Government, to insert the following as to the departure of his wife for Vera Cruz, which had, no doubt, the effect he intended:

"On Sunday last the Most Serene Madame DOLORES TOSTA DE SANTA ANNA left this city for Vera Cruz, in company with her mother, the wife of his Excellency, Señor LUIS VIDAL Y RIVAS, our Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, on the route to the neighboring Republic, intending to make a tour through that country. The enemies of public order have for many days past circulated alarming rumors on the subject of this journey of the illustrious wife of the wise Chief of the State. In all countries of the world the rulers have the right to manage their domestic affairs as it may suit their pleasure or their interest. With us, everything is unconscious, exceptional and suspicious; with us, everything is commented on, and an air of mystery which puts society into a state of alarm.

"Let it be known, then, that the voyage of S. A. S., the Lady Presidess, has no other object than to accompany her mother. Let it be known that the beautiful wife of the General President does not, as has been said, precede the flight of her noble consort. Let it be known, in short, that Gen. SANTA ANNA, true to his reputation, to his antecedents, and to his indomitable energy, will abandon the Presidential chair when the nation shall say to him, we have no further need of you, or when death shall cause him to disappear from the theatre upon which he now figures.

"S. A. S., the Lady Presidess, goes to Havana. She will remain there a few days, and thence she will take passage on one of the steamers running between that port and New-York. Her voyage is simply one of pleasure, she does not go in the character of wife of Gen. SANTA ANNA; but like any other Mexican lady who should go to visit a country worthy of being seen, and of which we know the measure, the customs and the elements of prosperity and riches."

On the day after his arrival, SANTA ANNA endeavored to go on board the Mexican war steamer *Iturbide*, but being prevented by the state of the weather, he embarked on the night of the 17th, and with his family, it is supposed, proceeded to Havana.

In the meantime all SANTA ANNA's ministers at the City of Mexico took French leave, and Gen. CARRERA, at the head of the only troops left in the city, say 700 men, pronounced for the plan of AYUTLA, naming [illegible] President *pro tem.*, and VEGA, Commander-in-Chief of the troops.

In Vera Cruz, on the night of the 18th inst., the regiment of *Tres Villas* pronounced and killed one of their officers, and then left the city over the walls to join LA LLAVE who was in the vicinity. Next morning the remainder of the regiment, say 200 men, were marched out of the city by order of Gen. CORONA, to prevent further disturbance. On the same day, Sunday, the 19th, the City of Vera Cruz and the troops pronounced in favor of the plan of AYUTLA, Gov. CORONA still retaining the command, waiting for orders from the Provisional Government.

On the 20th all was quiet in Vera Cruz, and no further disturbance was looked for till the 22d, the day LA LLAVE was expected to enter the city with his guerrillas, [illegible]

Since the foregoing was written, we learn that CARRERA was appointed Provisional President for six months.

A quarrel for the Presidency, it is said, is likely to ensue. The partisans of ALVAREZ and COMONFORT [illegible]

[illegible]

The house of Señor BONILLA, late Minister of Finance, shared a similar fate, including his very valuable library, worth some $15,000. The whole damage done to his place is estimated at $40,000. The house of Señora TOSTA, SANTA ANNA's mother-in-law, was next attacked and everything in it destroyed, including three handsome carriages. These were first filled with various articles, then set on fire, and so dragged through the city like chariots of fire.

The house of the banker ESCANDON was also entered, and some damage done to it—not more, perhaps, than $4,000 or $5,000—before the military arrived and fired on the people, killing four and wounding ten.

The other Ministers, and objects of the popular vengeance, had taken the precaution to remove most of their property, and secreting it in some place of safety. Besides those above mentioned, some fifty were killed, and as many wounded by the military during the proceedings.

On the following day the statue of SANTA ANNA [illegible]

[illegible]

D. LUIS DE LA ROSA, late Mexican Minister to Washington, has been appointed Governor of Puebla [illegible]

The Press was free, and the *Verdad*, the *Monitor Republicano*, the *Patria* and the *Heraldo* had reappeared.

Warlike Inventions in Troy.

From the Troy Whig.

The present war in the East has given a great impetus to the development of inventive genius, and has been more productive of destructive agents than any other war recorded in the annals of history. [illegible]

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

NUMBER FIFTEEN.

How the Questions of the Nationalities Are Connected with the War.

VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT, ENGLAND, Friday, Aug. 17, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The British Parliament has been prorogued on the 14th, and Lord PALMERSTON enters on the sweet relaxation from Parliamentary skirmishes under auspicious augury, the telegraph having brought the day following news of the bombardment of Sweaborg, attended with "complete success," says the report. Should Lord PALMERSTON, by a lucky chance, happen to be ushered into the next session of Parliament by the announcement of some other success, he may keep his office a good while, and have a session less stormy than the last. The bombardment of Riga would make him secure in his seat, and the logic of such an event would make him, besides, a great man in history in spite of himself, as a bombardment of Riga would, which against his will, modify the character of the war, and put something into it deserving even the applause of republican America. However, precisely because the bombardment of Riga might possibly exceed in political results the half-willed intentions of the rulers here, I do not anticipate anything like it, though the crews in the Baltic being quite frantic with enthusiasm about the cheap success at Sweaborg, it is quite likely the Admiralty may, in the interest of their own glory, attempt yet something more. But they will not go beyond Revel at the utmost, this year.

Queen VICTORIA must be quite happy at the lustre which the glad tidings from the Baltic will have spread over her visit to Paris. BONAPARTE would have given much for something of that kind in the progress of his visit to England; but he, from want of anything better, was obliged to restrict himself to an emphatic *pronunciamento* of the Alliance with Austria having been most assuredly secured, which, however, turned out mere fudge. The Queen of England had better luck. Hence, of course, there is great joy in Israel; for sneaks the very larks in the air will chirp Sweaborg. Do not grudge England the little pleasure—they had long to wait for something to live upon.

You must, of course, make due allowance for the excitement of correspondents from the Baltic, and keep a margin for exaggerations, when they tell you that Sweaborg exists no more. This, I take to be rather a figurative expression, as I think that the Baltic has still the pretension to exist. You will, besides, mark the little circumstance, that no landing has been attempted; and that the affair means nothing more than a bombardment. However, the fact, such as it may be, is certainly not without importance. But, in my opinion, it is not the material loss inflicted in the destruction of the works, and of the immense stores of military implements, that makes this event an important one. Such losses, however great, can scarcely influence the issue in this war. The chief importance of the achievement consists in the fact, that it is a new pledge of a protracted war. English publicists think this event brings them a step nearer towards the triumphant conclusion of the war. I am just of this opposite opinion, and believe that it cuts them further off, because, without an adequate change in the policy of the combined Allies, such achievements do not take away strength, neither do they materially affect the political preponderance of Russia; they are just enough to irritate Russia beyond the possibility of conciliation. Diplomacy may strain every nerve to sooth the ominous effect of such a blow; they may go so far as to reduce the conditions of peace, instead of raising the price; the Czar will not agree to anything—he cannot agree to anything, without the prestige of his power restored. It would cost him his throne and his life. His power must be broken or he must vanquish. Such events as the catastrophe of Sweaborg admit of no other alternative. There is something wonderful in this steady progress of the logic of history. It is really providential. Human power struggles in vain against its inexorable decrees. Both the contending parties are forcibly drifted towards the very thing they sought to avoid, viz.: an extension of the area of the conflict, and a war of principles. The contest will be a protracted one; there is now no escape from it; and those elements must come to a participation, which both the contending parties were anxious to keep in fettered inactivity. The nationalities will have to decide the ultimate issue of the war.

I have been asked in America upon what event do the oppressed Nationalities look for an early opportunity to renew the struggle for freedom? In answering the question in one of my speeches, (it was at Syracuse, I believe,) I predicted this contest between Turkey and Russia, and I stated that from the nature of the problem it involves, this contest must necessarily assume a European character. The problem has nothing to do with the comparative merit of Russian Christianity or Turkish Mohametanism—nor with predictions for the one or the other. The descendants of OG-KAN and OSMAN may or may not continue to rule at Constantinople—that is a question comparatively indifferent to the general interests of Europe. The problem is simply this—that, on the one hand, Russia is under the historical necessity of striving to extend her power, at the expense of Turkey, down to the Mediterranean; on the other hand, Western Europe must oppose this; because Turkey absorbed would give such an accession of strength to that absorbing great power, as to make it the master of the destinies of Europe, and with Europe, of the world. It is a mistake to speak of the interest of Europe in the maintenance of the Turkish Empire, such as it is, the interest of Europe, say of the world, requires only (but this is an interest of the utmost importance) that *the Turkish Empire be not absorbed by neighboring great powers*. This danger once removed, the future condition of European Turkey ceases to be a European question. It may be decomposed into several States—it may be changed to a confederation of distinct nations; the Turks may or may not maintain their supremacy or preponderance among them; none of these possible emergencies implies a danger to the world. But the absorption of Turkey by neighboring powers does.

How is this danger to be prevented? only by surrounding Turkey with such neighbors that whom the danger of such an absorption would at once cease. These neighbors are indicated by geography. They are the Circassians, the Roumains, Poland, Hungary, and the united countries of Dalmatia, Croatia, Sclavonia.

That Circassia and Poland enter into this category is obvious. The Roumains are a necessary element in this combination, because without Bessarabia wrested from Russia, the danger of her immediate neighborhood could not be removed, neither can Bessarabia be either restored to Turkey, or maintain herself alone in an independent condition; but with Moldavia and Wallachia, it will constitute a respectable nationality. The Roumains, from their geographical position, are called on to form the dividing barrier between Russia and Turkey. They alone, however, would be soon absorbed either by Russia or by Austria; therefore, just as the Roumains constituted into an independent nation are an indispensable ingredient in any arrangement calculated to remove the dangerous absorption; just so are a free and independent Hungary and Poland indispensably necessary to the national existence of Moldo-Wallachia.

This is one consideration why the independence of Hungary absolutely enters the solution of the Oriental problem. The second still weightier consideration is, that it is Austria which makes the absorption of the Turkish Empire possible. It is just as with Poland; Turkey can only be absorbed by a partition. Either Russia or Austria alone could be resisted by Turkey; but the combined power of both could not be resisted. Russia knows this well; therefore she always was willing to concede a share to Austria; and Austria was, is and will be always ready to accept it. Hence the danger, and hence it is that if the danger of a Russo-Austrian partition is removed—the danger of absorption is removed. Therefore both Russia and Austria must cease to be the immediate neighbors of Turkey, or else the Oriental problem does not receive such a solution as the interest of the world requires.

Your readers will from these few remarks, understand how the question of nationalities is so intimately connected with the problem involved in the pending contest, that without them a *definitive solution is absolutely impossible*. Sooner or later they must enter the lists; *they must*. Had diplomacy succeeded in patching up some miserable four-point peace, the solution might have been adjourned to some future time; but the necessity of it would have infallibly recurred, and whenever it had recurred, the only possible solution would always have remained the same. However, the artifices of diplomacy having failed at Vienna, and events like the bombardment of Sweaborg rendering their early recurrence extremely improbable, there *is every reason to anticipate that, in spite of* all endeavors to the contrary, the nationalities will yet be called upon to act their part in this very war.

I was led to these remarks by the consideration that notwithstanding the many disappointments, it is utterly repugnant to my feelings to think that in case of such a turn in the character of the pending contest, the great Republic of America, the only representative of one of the two great principles likely to be brought into a life and death struggle, could choose to remain an idle spectator. No, I cannot think the people of the United States so blind as to disregard to such an extent, the imperative conditions of their own future security. Their Government may perhaps preserve the fatal course of improvident indolence, inseparably linked to the history of their present Administration; but of the people, wiser in its instinct and nobler in its impulses, I have a better opinion. However, it rests with them to decide what course they will adopt; mine was the duty of warning them of the probability that an early opportunity for decision is likely to present itself. May a bountiful Providence guide them to a decision, glorious and advantageous to themselves, beneficial to humanity. Forewarned herewith they are. *Events will not take them by surprise.*

KOSSUTH.

POLITICAL TOPICS.

The Know-Nothing Movement Throughout the Union.

Gen. Cass' Letter—Servility to the South—Alarms about the Union—Atchison, Stringfellow & Co.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 30, 1855.

While your Know-Nothings are anxiously caboling for the maintenance of their secret organization, I observe that those of Virginia have formally repudiated not only secrecy, but the religious test. It may be remarked that the present is an excellent opportunity for the display of the most enlarged generosity on the part of the Virginia Know-Nothings, inasmuch as they have just parted with the last of their earthly possessions, and cannot be the poorer on giving away the contingent remainder accruing from future expectations.

The Order in New-York musters a force which was hardly anticipated, since their late misfortunes, and displays a vitality calculated to alarm the managers of other organizations.

The work of the reconstruction of broken and dispersed parties through the fusion of fragments, is going on in most of the Northern States. There is one movement which appears to be common to all the States in which elections are about to take place. It is the coalition of Know-Nothings and Silver Gray Whigs, Hard-Shell Democrats and hard drinkers of all parties against the combination opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the aggressions of the South and the corruptions of the Federal Administration. This coalition expects to succeed in Maine on the 10th September, where the fusion of bad rum with spurious "national" politics has been adjusted with remarkable nicety. The Anti-Maine law men everywhere are rushing to embrace the Nebraskians, and are doing what they can to unite the North in acquiescence to whatever the South may demand.

The letter of Gen. CASS is artfully worded to encourage the Know-Nothings, while he appears to condemn their leading principles. He very well knows that there is nothing left of their platform but the nigger plank, and that is as much his as theirs. The faint censure of their hostility towards immigrants and Catholics, the General knows will pass unheeded.

Upon his own principles, Gen. CASS is a dead politician. He has been a loud and servile detester of the foolish Democratic precept that a Senator was bound to obey the expressed will of his State or resign. His State has nearly unanimously directed him to reverse his course on Nebraska and Slavery. With insolent assurance, he turns around and declares that he scorns the instructions of Abolitionists, though he knows that the Legislature thus offensively stigmatized represents the deliberately formed opinions of three-fourths of the people of Michigan.

The veteran body cannot close his semi-annual manifesto of allegiance to the South without warning the North that unless it sits down silently under the outrages and insults heaped upon the free States, the Union will be dissolved. Who will dissolve it, and by what means starting? If the South means to dissolve the Union, why not gain your freedom upon her? Or perhaps Gen. CASS regards dissolution as a good and desirable thing when attempted by the South, and only unreasonable and damnable when resorted to as a remedy by the North. But the country should observe that nobody in the North is threatening to secede, nor is holding up dissolution as a menace against the South. The cry comes from the South and is echoed by the mercenaries at the North. It is the old story and the old game. A gross and intolerable wrong has been perpetrated on the North; she has been robbed of her territory, and a band of buccaneers, in the employment and pay of the General Government, has forced an odious institution of a hostile section upon one of her fairest provinces—and she protests against the whole scheme of villainy with natural and just indignation. Simultaneously, with one common accord, like beasts in a menagerie at the command of their keeper, ATCHISON CASS, DOUGLASS, HUNT, spring to their feet and send forth one deafening yell against agitation. In the name of the South they demand instant acquiescence, and with silence deep as the grave. The North may go on with its protestations, they add, with frightful calmness, but she should understand the condition of persisting in that aggression upon the South—it is the destruction of the Union by the secession of the South. These men clearly believe that disunion ought to follow resistance to any Southern measure, and in so far they are *pestilent disunionists. If disunion is treason, then* are they every one of them the most infamous of traitors.

CASS further says, disunion is inevitable unless Northern people cease to abuse and vilify the institutions of the South. Why, how is that? This time-honored servitor of the South cannot be ignorant that the most rancorous abuse of the North, its people and institutions, is very common throughout the South, and he has even often silently sat by and heard it poured out by the hour together by his associates in the Senate. Why did he not rebuke the slanderers and warn them that they would drive the North to secede from the Union? But if Mr. CASS and his confederates for the diffusion of Slavery over the whole continent, believe disunion to be so imminent as they pretend; and if they think it would injure only the North and benefit the South, they can escape the inevitable evil and reap their full share of the promised good by *escaping to the southward of Mason and Dixon* while it is yet time. No honest man would regret their departure.

It is also in character that, at the very moment *when the South has carried every point*, and enforced demands unparalleled for their extent, BENJAMIN, TOOMBS & Co. should commence intriguing for the formation of a Southern sectional party to secure the perpetration of yet further wrongs and indignities upon the North. In the same spirit the Democratic organ of Virginia advises the raising of a standing army of 20,000 men for operations against the North.

The time is indeed propitious for raising the periodical howl of disunion, and with innumerable precedents before us, the country has no cause whatever to be astonished at the sublimated impudence of CASS and DICKINSON, BENJAMIN and TOOMBS, in threatening that it will be accomplished by the secession of the South.

AGUIDAY.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN NEW-YORK.

Schaffer's Trickery at Binghamton—The Republicans Movement—The Maine Law.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

BINGHAMTON, Friday, Aug. 31, 1855.

How often do public speakers utter great truths, and never dream of the application which their hearers are making. "There is a point beyond which no combination can venture without a dangerous and often destructive reaction." These were CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER's words to the people of Broome, and he illustrated by examples the truth of the maxim. Did it never occur to the speaker that the truth of his sentence was acknowledged by his audience before the words were cold on his lips, and that all citations of facts were a waste of words? The evidence was before his hearers in the ranks of the very party under whose auspices they were assembled. It was evidenced as well in the sparse attendance as in the entire absence of anything approaching enthusiasm in those present.

One short year ago a call for such a meeting, made but an hour in advance, would have crowded these streets from one end to the other, and not the shadow *of all the buildings in the place would have served to* keep the sun's rays from the multitude that would have *rallied to hear proclamation made of the principles* upon which SAM proposed to take the stump. They would have come from the hill-sides far and near, from the broad valleys like a host. Not the bugle blast of DEU could have found a more enthusiastic or ready response than would have greeted the announcement that the Grand Council was to sit with open doors in the village of Binghamton.

But what a change! For a whole week there could be read on every corner the announcement that the American party of Broome would have a mass meeting on the 29th inst., with such a brilliant array of speakers as was seldom before congregated hereabouts.

And the result. All told, the young and the old, native and foreign, friend and foe, stranger and citizen, men and women and children—all counted, and there did not *twelve hundred* persons stand before the speakers. And the village of Binghamton numbers near *ten thousand* inhabitants within its corporate limits, and the Grand Council of the State was there, and the County Court was in session, and all that had the interest or the curiosity to hear or to see were within the shade of *Bingham Hall*—and the shade at 3 o'clock was even far beyond the outer line of people.

Did not friend SCHAFFER see in this the force of his truism? Did he not realize that in the departure from the principles first preached by the Order, in the attempt to pervert and make binding obligations which when taken had another and a different meaning—that in seeking to take charge of the consciences of men, and dictating for whom and for what they should vote—that by their midnight conclaves and efforts to control the free thoughts of the people—the so-called American combination has reached "a dangerous and destructive reaction?" He must have felt it there, as he stood in public before the hundreds that should have been thousands—he must have felt it when by alarm, and password and sign, he had gained admittance to the secret conclave, and found less than two hundred representatives, though twelve hundred were entitled to admission. If not to him, to all careful observers must have been evident the practical application of his own sentence. "And so, good night to MANNION."

Among a wide circle of people whom I have had the pleasure of meeting here and hereabouts, I find a strong sense given to the proposed Republican combination. If the Convention of the 26th of September, does its whole duty—acts regardless of old party distinctions, and puts in nomination men truthfully and ably representing the marked issues of the day, there is no doubt of the result. In Broome it would not only receive a large vote, but a decided and overwhelming majority.

I notice but little attention is given here to the enforcement of the law for the suppression of intemperance. Almost all the delegates to the Hindoo Convention came prepared for any such emergency as a stoppage of the supplies. But their precautions were useless. "Original packages" are accessible at from three to twelve and a half cents per glass, to day and all persons. When the law first became operative, an attempt was made to enforce its penalties, but the course of the County Judge, Mr. DICKINSON, was such as to render abortive any efforts which the friends of the measure were willing to make. He would not even permit the $10 penalty for intoxication to be imposed. In the example made to enforce the law much bad feeling was engendered—the evidence of which is, I fear, to be a permanent reproach to the citizens of Binghamton. Some of the most beautiful residences in the village are owned by gentlemen who have felt it to be their duty to complain of persons engaged in the liquor traffic. One morning the magnificent shade trees standing in the yards of three gentlemen who had made themselves thus obnoxious, were found girdled—the work evidently of some miserable wretches who had been emboldened by the very course, the only of which their employers had sought or probably. Of course, efforts were made by the citizens to ascertain the names of those guilty of this cowardly outrage, but none has yet been discovered. The owners hope, by the application of burnt plasterers and close attention to watering and culture, to save their trees, but I hardly think they will be successful. In one door-yard I noticed several trees thus girdled, that could only have at most their days and barely therefore many years of careful cultivation.

The beautiful location of Binghamton, and the energy and enterprise which have made it one of the most wealthy and thriving of our inland villages, are so well known that I may but briefly add my testimony to the "truth of history." To the kind and courteous attentions of one of its most respectable and enterprising citizens, WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq., I am indebted for many favors, not the least of which was the opportunity to make personal examination of the village proper, and of its beautiful picturesque environs. An intelligent and well-informed chaperon, a noble horse and an easy carriage, are perhaps auspicious under which it is not possible to form a disinterested opinion; but making allowances for all these, I still think nature and man have here made one of the loveliest rural villages that I ever made note of.

P. S.—The man who saw the Silver Lake serpent has gone home, highly delighted with the platform. He says it is so well manned together that the best expert in platform building could not find the joints. He wants new to catch the snake. Some people think the Silver Gray and Hunker monster, which he has swallowed whole, should satisfy him.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

The Harvest and Crops in Great Britain.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 14.

The harvest moon has brought harvest weather—all that was needed to secure as large a crop as, perhaps, ever stood on the soil of England. Ten days or a fortnight ago reaping was commenced in a few localities, but it only became general on Monday. Then—the first day of the new moon, which began her reign under the most favorable auspices—almost every farmer of England turned his reapers into his wheat fields, and began the great work of gathering in the bread of the people. Every person who has seen the wheat standing on the ground, and takes the trouble to examine it, is, we believe, satisfied that this year's harvest, with a continuation of the weather which has now so auspiciously set in, will be very little short of the last harvest. Even in those places where the corn has been laid—which constitute only a small part of the whole wheat lands—a continuation of the splendid weather of the last few days will enable the farmers to reap or mow the whole, and save the produce, though it be dark in color and deficient in quality. What the plant may yield of flour, when threshed and ground, even the most experienced cannot foretell, but personal observation over a large tract of country, personal examination of many fields, and communication with many well-informed landlords, farmers and laborers, entitle us to say that the clavicles in the wheat ear *never were larger, and that the crop on the ground* has been rarely, if ever, on the whole, finer. The harvest of last year was one of the most abundant on record. This year the harvest in the North has begun almost as early as the harvest in the South, and, taking the country throughout, including the increased breadth of land sown with wheat, and the present probability of its being all well got in, there is good reason to hope that the harvest of 1855 will be on the whole as abundant as the harvest of 1854.

From the *Gazette* returns to the latest date, August 4, we learn that the quantity of wheat, our own produce, sold in the market towns of England and Wales, from October 1, 1854, was 4,500,238 qrs. against 3,183,812 qrs. in the same period of the previous year, or nearly three-sevenths greater. Assuming the whole crop, as well as the quantity sold in the towns, to be in the same excess, though this is not likely, and assuming the total average quantity grown to be 13,000,000 qrs., we are entitled to conclude that the wheat crop of England and Wales was last year 5,000,000 qrs. larger than in 1853. Saying that the excess was only 3,500,000 qrs., deducting *thereof the 1,500,000 qrs. as exclusively sold* in towns, and having no corresponding consumption or sale in the rural districts, this quantity will be more than two-thirds of the average importation of wheat and flour—5,243,625 qrs. in the three years 1851-1853. Assuming that we have this year a harvest equal or nearly equal to that of 1854—as we know that from the beginning of last August to the commencement of the present month we have imported, of wheat and flour together, about 3,700,000 qrs.—we shall want probably for our supply next year, not 6,235,000 qrs. as in 1853, but only the smaller quantity of 3,700,000 qrs. Notwithstanding bad harvests abroad, and notwithstanding the war, we obtained the necessary supply without much difficulty. *This year the harvests are comparatively abundant* in France, Spain, Italy and Germany—they are *very abundant* in the United States. Russia has found it necessary to remove the prohibition to export corn; and though none of her produce may come hither directly, it will go into Austria, Italy, Spain and other countries, and cause the native produce to be shipped hither. Our present prospects, therefore, with a good harvest at home and good harvests abroad, are much more favorable than they were at this time last year. Then our own harvest promised well, but then the harvests abroad were extremely bad; and we have had, through the whole of the present year, to compete with other nations in foreign markets for a diminished quantity of corn.

What the London Times Has Done.

From the Literary Gazette.

It was the *Times*, as the leading organ of the press, which hurried the feeble and wavering Government into the Crimean expedition, without sufficient knowledge of the place, and with inadequate preparation for its capture. It was the *Times* which previously had bullied the Ministry, anxious to gain public favor, into the appointment of Lord HARDINGE as successor to the Duke of WELLINGTON, instead of Lord RAGLAN, who was far better qualified for the business duties of Commander-in-Chief at home, and thus led to his being sent to the East at a time of life when he was unequal to active and energetic service. It was the *Times* which, through its being under the influence of certain great capitalists involved in financial affairs at Vienna, deluded this country with the treacherous alliance of Austria. The *Times* has throughout the war, irritated the Americans, maligned the Italians, discouraged the Poles and done all in its power to alienate the Hungarians, the noblest people of Europe, with a warlike population twice that of England in the great war of Chatham. To claim merit now for saving the remains of the army before Sebastopol, is what might be done by those who first scuttled a ship, and then boasted how many lives they saved from the wreck.

Romance of War.

"I know," writes a Crimean correspondent, "that in England a great number of young ladies believe the 'tented field' to be surrounded with romance, and some older people fancy, perhaps from their experience of cricket matches, layings of foundation stones and flower shows, that a tent is a cool, airy, and desirable Summer residence. I like popular delusions—they make a great many good people happy and contented—but feel exasperated by this one in particular, and wish the public was encamped out here for about three days. I should like to see them on their backs on the ground, panting like hard-pressed stags, watching the grass drying up before their eyes, the haze rising from the glassy surface of the sea, the air like the air of a bake-house, and darkened by millions of flies, which break the awful noontide silence by a confused hum and buz, and would settle on their nose and ears with maddening pertinacity—the water hot, the ground hot, wine hot, beer hot, boxes hot, bed hot, writing impossible, reading impossible—nothing to do but to wait and to suffer. And when at last the evening came and they stepped out to breathe—the thermometer, after all, would only have fallen about ten degrees, and dinner would be ready—to see them too sleepy and too exhausted to eat, and then go to bed just to pass a hot uncomfortable night, and get up in the morrow, would afford me melancholy pleasure."

Balloon Dresses.

The ladies dresses are ballooning out to such an enormous size in Paris, that we are informed that the following colloquy took place in the gardens of the Tuileries, where it is the custom to charge a sou for every chair that is used. Chairwoman—"Madame has made a mistake—she has paid me only one sou." Lady—"Yes, my good woman—I have occupied only one chair." Chairwoman—"That is true—but there were two other chairs—one on each side of Madame, for the accommodation of Madame's dress, and that makes three sous." Lady—"Three sous! But it's scandalous!" Chairwoman—"Far from that I can assure you, Madame, that a lady only yesterday paid five sous for the use of five chairs, and her dress, I am sure, was by no means so fashionable as Madame's." "The three sous are paid consently, and Madame rises, displaying as she retires the utmost breadth of her dress, which may be described, without any exaggeration, as being quite as broad as it is long.)

Artistic Anachronisms.

The following are a few artistic anachronisms: TINTORET drew Jews in the wilderness; with guns. BRONZINO, a Dutch painter, drew one of the Magi in a cuirassier and spurs, presenting Christ with a model of a Dutch seventy-four. PAUL VERONESE drew Benedictines at the feast in Cassana. Another drew one of the thieves with a confessor holding a cross. In a college chapel at Paris was a picture of NAPOLEON and his aid-de-camps visiting a plague hospital. When the Bourbons came back this was altered to CHARLEMAGNE and his Apostles; but the Christ has no NAPOLEON's body to this day. A statue of CHARLES II., erected at the Old Stock Market (present site of the *Mansion-house*) had been originally made for SOBIESKI, with a Turk under the horse. The Turk was changed into OLIVER CROMWELL, only his turban was forgotten.

Last Moments of a Russian Admiral.

A letter in the *Gazette Militaire*, giving an account of the last moments of Admiral NACHIMOFF, at Sebastopol, says: "Conscious that his end was approaching, he turned to the seamen by his side, and said, 'My children, never forget to hoist the ensign (*i. e.*, the ensign of the Russian flag of war) at the mainmast in presence of the enemy, as you did at *Sinope*.' The death of NACHIMOFF has put the garrison of Sebastopol, and especially the seamen, by whom he was adored, to despair. General KRIGOLEFF, who rivals him in intrepidity, uttered these words as they placed him in the coffin: 'Mountains of *enemies corpses, brave seaman, shall be thy* monument!' '*De-bader ish!*' (Let it be so,) shouted the regiment, who assisted at the funeral ceremony."

A Prophetic Song.

The following is from a soldier's letter printed by the *Kilmarnock Chronicle*: "The other night I was on the entrenchments, and a good number of us were sitting together amusing ourselves. One was singing a song called 'Mary weep no more for me,' in which occur these beautiful lines—

Far, far from thee I sleep in death,
So, Mary, weep no more for me,

when a shell came in and burst among us, and killed the man while he was singing the song. I never was so vexed for any one in my life; it opened his skull completely, and he died in an instant."

The Two Generals.

After the termination of the battle of Inkerman, Lord RAGLAN went to visit General BOSQUET. "*General*," he said to him, "you do not appear satisfied, and yet no one has more cause for intense gratification on the results of to-day than yourself." "My Lord," replied the General, "I do not feel that intense gratification, for the simple reason that this is a fortunate battle instead of a victory. Three hours were lost in orders and counter-orders, and different instructions; and this must always be the case while the Commander-in-Chief is in several hands, and that one decision alone has no weight in the balance."

Attempt to Commit Rape in Petersburg.

The Petersburg *Intelligencer* of Saturday gives the following particulars of an attempt to commit rape, near that city, last Thursday morning: On Thursday morning last, near the ROSLIN estate in Chesterfield County, and within sight of the dwellings in that neighborhood, a most daring, but, fortunately, unsuccessful attempt was made by a negro man to violate the person of Mrs. DASSONVILLE, a respectable French lady, whose husband is in the employ of the Roslin Brick Company. Mrs. D. was returning alone from the market in this city with her market-basket on her arm. When she reached Pocahontas Bridge, she observed, standing on the bridge, a stout, well-dressed negro man who *eyed her very closely as she passed, and after she* had proceeded but a short distance, started in the same direction. Mrs D. observed him following not far behind her, but not suspecting that he had any intention of molesting her, she continued to proceed without paying any very particular attention to his manœuvres, and soon lost sight of him, he having, as she supposed, gone up the Railroad which crosses the Roslin road not far beyond the bridge. When, however, she had reached that part of the road which leads in the direction of the Roslin Brick Works, he made his appearance again, having crossed a cornfield, instead of following the road which leads around it; for the purpose, no doubt, of intercepting Mrs. D. as well as to elude her observation. Before he reached the road *Mrs. D. had passed*, but he walked rapidly on until he overtook her, when he commenced interrogating her as to where she was going, &c. They had not proceeded far before he advanced upon Mrs. D., and seizing her by the throat, threw her to the ground and attempted to outrage her person, threatening at the same time that if she made any noise he would kill her. She endeavored to scream, but the scoundrel had his hand clasped so tightly upon her throat that she was prevented from giving any alarm. She continued to struggle, and at last managed to release herself sufficiently from his grasp to be able to utter a shriek, which was fortunately heard by Mrs. BOND, with whom Mr. and Mrs. D. are boarding, and quickly brought the lady to her assistance. Before Mrs. B. reached the spot, however, the negro, becoming alarmed, had made his escape, and concealed himself, probably, in the cornfield adjacent. When the assault was made upon Mrs. D., she was within seventy-five or eighty yards of her residence. Mrs. D. is quite young and of prepossessing appearance. Although the choking which she received was so severe as to produce a hemorrhage, we are glad to be able to state that her injuries are not considered dangerous.

The perpetrator of the diabolical outrage, we are gratified to learn, was arrested yesterday afternoon, taken before Mrs. DASSONVILLE, recognized by her and lodged in jail. His name is JOE CORLING. He is the property of CHARLES CORLING, Esq., of this city, and has been employed for some time as a cook at the restaurant of Mr. MARK BLITZ. We understand that he will be taken out to Roslin this morning, in order to undergo an examining trial, when we presume he will be committed to Chesterfield County Jail.

Curious Adultery Case.

From the Hartford Times, Aug. 31.

Those who have been in the habit of reading our reports of the doings of the Police Court, will feel interested to hear more of the story connected with the prosecution for adultery, which was reported yesterday. The history of the parties in this case is, to say the least, somewhat romantic. Oliver Wolcott, of Avon, claims to have married in August, 1826, Lucy Ann French, in the town of Harwinton. The swain at that time was 37 years of age, and the damsel but 14. (She is but 31 years old now, and has a married daughter! A fast family that.) Mr. Wolcott *did not remember who married him*, or what the man's name was, and had never seen him before that time nor since. He lived with his wife for several years, and had a family of four children. Last Winter, Salmon D. Case, of Unionville, a youth of 24 years of age, was in the habit of frequently visiting Wolcott's family, for the ostensible purpose of "courting" Wolcott's daughter. But his visits continuing after this daughter had gone away, and there being considerable intimacy between Wolcott's wife and Case, Wolcott began to smell a rat, or something equally strong, and was somewhat troubled. About this time Case made a proposition to Wolcott to sell him his young wife, and the wife was willing to be sold. Wolcott declined doing anything of this sort, and advised Case to keep away from his house, as "he was afraid he would make trouble in the family!" Shortly after, Lucy Ann left her husband, went to her father's house in Canaan, and, as her father says, about this time Case came there to work for him. About the last of April, Case and Mrs. Wolcott started on a pleasure tour and brought up somewhere in Otsego County, New-York. Case went to work for a man there, who, either based on his every absent behavior and his wife's conduct, thought the girl married, which they did. Meanwhile Wolcott came to the same place, and found Case and Mrs. Wolcott living together as man and wife. He went into the room at night where they were sleeping together and "had some words" with Case, and persuaded her to go with him on his return home. Wolcott hired out to the same man with whom Case and Lucy Ann were living at that time, and for a time lived together peaceably, sleeping in the same room. Case and Wolcott would have a fight occasionally, and Lucy Ann would sometimes side with the latter against her husband. One night, after Wolcott was asleep, Case and Lucy Ann retired to parents Wolcott to get papers drawn and signed, giving up his wife to Case. They went to various places together in the town, and Lucy Ann stopped lovingly on the same seat with Wolcott, sitting by Chauncey on a back seat. Occasionally the latter would remonstrate with the former on the impropriety of their conduct. At Albany, Wolcott was taken ill, and Case let him have enough to come on with alone. They came to Spring field, and went to the same boarding-house. Case and Lucy Ann sleeping together, and Wolcott alone. The next day the sole went to a lawyer, and there told their story. Before they left, that lawyer had drawn papers, one in which Wolcott agreed to give up the place of his wife as a chambermaid to Case; in the other, Case agreed to furnish Wolcott with clothes, furniture, &c., to pay for the entire support of one child, and contribute to his personal gratification for life, and other things. These papers were signed and sealed by either, and duly witnessed by the attending individual, who drew them up. Then they came to this city, where they gathered in the town, and Case gave the landlord of the hotel a hint that Wolcott was his wife, and that he was a jealous fellow. Wolcott was arrested on the charge of adultery, and Case was the complainant. Case was in the room, and Wolcott was in the house, when the officer came to take him. Case was not to be found. He had left the house, and was on his way to the station, and he went out on the cars toward New-Britain, with them. The next proceeding to the women's father's house in Canaan, and Wolcott came back to this city, and made the complaint against Case (and not his wife) which has been mentioned before Judge Collier. There was some interesting testimony about the room, among which was the following, which other witnesses on the part of the defense, to impeach Wolcott's character for truth and veracity—the witness being Lucy Ann's father.

AWAKING OF SPANISH.

The following amusing sketches are from the correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat, under date of Aug. 19:

Hitherto, I have been too busy to continue the sketches of Kansas Legislators on the floor. I shall try to sometimes throw in exceptions, if I have any time to arrange them in groups.

LEGISLATORS ON THE SLOPE.

Mr. McMURTRY is a steady fellow, [illegible] either fighting looking, fair complexioned, [illegible] 22 years old, but younger in appearance. He never [illegible] action; but, unlike the majority of other [illegible] he always *original*, and always speaks to the point. When I say he is strong-acting, I don't mean that he looks like a prophet or a "prophet," [illegible] wise, but a man who has the stuff in him that [illegible] are made of. He is our best speaker of Yankee [illegible]. His remarks are called forth by [illegible] by because they are morbidly individual; nobody but Mr. McMURTRY would express his opinions just in the way he does. He has no decided [illegible] to say what he really thinks in [illegible] and vigorous language. His remarks are strong, but they are never mere repetitions of common sentiment. He dresses in light colored clothes and wears a [illegible] waistcoat without vest or cravat. Among other virtues, he keeps the best humor in the Hall, and is not averse to "hooking" a friend. [illegible] have written on his back—" As a man, he never gave the Devil more than twenty;" as a legislator, he never spoke during a session of Congress." Mr. McMURTRY drinks a decoction of "oil" in Mediterranean whisky.

Mr. WHITLOCK, I conceive, is the [illegible] of one class of the [illegible] of Kansas. He speaks very frequently, and his choice and [illegible] remind one somewhat of the dandy Beau of the fire-[illegible] LEY MURRAY, and cuts the [illegible] of Arkansas [illegible] "Very rude of them not" he once shrewd or [illegible]. The great center of Atchison he calls Brummagem. To use his own language he is "down" on Abolitionists and Free Soilers. Physically, he is a fine [illegible] man. He often laughs very heartily, and his choice and [illegible] or sincere laughter by his "fat friends" [illegible] expectation to, or advocacy of bills. I [illegible] more one of his speeches as a specimen of his oratory:

Mr. SPEAKER: I have not by and heard the gentleman and [illegible] of Lawrence, and I have not heard a very good and [illegible] word. Now, Mr. Speaker, it is very [illegible]; it is tolerable, for gentlemen to vote against me. The gentleman from ——

Here Mr. W. was called to order by the Speaker, and I was prevented from hearing the peroration of this noble speech.

From these few extracts, the peculiar and very style of the honorable member from Lawrence, may be guessed at by the critical reader. He is the [illegible] of the Shawnee Company, and is decidedly a character.

LEGISLATORS PRAYING.

At noon it was announced that Judge Lecompte would give a solution to the Legislature for the honor they conferred on him by [illegible] the capital of the territory. At 1 o'clock, the Legislature, with new [illegible] best dinner ever spread on Journeyman's tables were [illegible] taken of by honorable members and your still more honorable reporter. After the "bottle" had been gravely discussed, the champagne bottles were opened, and as each gallant bottle with sparkling disappeared, the brave soldiers bowed the walls of Sebastopol, the [illegible] and humanity of the Territorial Council [illegible] FRANK RANKLAR, and others were [illegible] to address the "most-cooled" audience. FRANK [illegible] "RAHS! RAHS!" thrown enthusiastically and [illegible] a dozen.

Mr. RAHS arose, and after a few moments [illegible] a dozen tumblers of champagne have vanished [illegible] the tablets of my memory, proposed this sentiment:

Our Worthy Friend Chief Justice Lecompte—May his [illegible] be [illegible] and his shadow never [illegible] the shadow of death. [illegible] heard his name, shall mention it into [illegible].

Judge LECOMPTE replied in a few brief and appropriate remarks.

Judge ELMORE spoke next and proposed a toast, but as I was drinking a destruction to DAVY ATCHISON in the bowl, I did not hear what it was.

I cared "I'm in a [illegible] and wanted [illegible] again. Everybody heard it. Common sentiment compelled them to join me. Ex-Governor REEDER [illegible] and made the best speech of the occasion, as every one [illegible] listening [illegible] from the moment he rose till he returned his seat. He told a couple of good stories very humorously.

Mr. BROWN, on being called for, proposed ——

Judge ELMORE: When a person we never sought his [illegible] when the [illegible] power is not on him [illegible] Lord [illegible] followed this [illegible].

Judge ELMORE rose and gracefully thanked the [illegible] for their sympathy, and expressed his determination [illegible] then to resist President PIERCE's usurpation of power.

I remember no more, except that I went out and told down on the sidewalk from the great [illegible], of course, —and awoke at 5 o'clock.

Legislative Proceedings—Meeting Territorial Officers.

SHAWNEE MISSION, Friday, Aug. 31—4 P. M.

EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRAT: There has been a great deal of excitement and discussion in the Legislature here for some days past in regard to the proposed Bank bill, and quite an angry feeling has been aroused thereby. On Saturday at a late hour the bill was finally defeated.

The bill in regard to electing all Territorial officers by the greatest Legislature has become a law, and the two Houses are now in joint session for the purpose of carrying out the election. The list of county officers to be filled under the provisions of the bill is not [illegible] for insertion. The following is the result so far as [illegible] to-day: FIRST DISTRICT, CHARLES SCHERMERHORN; Second District, H. A. HUTCHINSON; Third District, JOHN B. BLAKY.

From this it will be seen that the bill whereby the Kansas Solons enacted that all offices in the Territory, *for the term of six years* running, should be filled by the present Legislature has become a law; and the old Dem- [illegible] by any that a more infamous invasion of the rights of any people, a more unwarrantable assumption of power not delegated, was never perpetrated by any assembly that ever sat in even revolutionary France. Not content with legislating themselves into office in violation of the

MARKET REPORTS.

[illegible] ... SATURDAY, Sept. 1—6 P. M.

ASHES—[illegible] ... 147 bbls. Pearls, and 600 bbls. Pots,—together, [illegible].

COFFEE—The demand is good at buoyant prices,—with sales for the day of [illegible] bags, Java, part at 14½c.; 100 bags Maracaibo at [illegible]; 1,300 Rio at [illegible], and a small lot of St. Domingo at [illegible]. The stock on hand to-day comprised 50,460 bags Rio, 7,067 Maracaibo, 2,858 Laguayra, 2,710 Java, 1,348 St. Domingo, 308 Savanillas, and 180 Porto Rico,—together 89,978 bags.

COTTON—A better inquiry exists for this staple, which is less freely offered at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ℔	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Middling Fair	11⅞	11⅞	12¼	12¼
Fair	12¼	12¼	13	13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands exhibit still greater heaviness and languor, there being more eagerness to sell, while the home and export demand is limited. The day's sales add up 7,000 bbls., within our revised range:

Ordinary State	7 25 @ 7 37½
Straight State	7 37½ @ 7 50
Favorite and Extra State	7 50 @ 8 50
Mixed Western	7 37½ @ 8 00
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 00 @ 8 25
Fancy Michigan	8 37½ @ 8 62½
Common to Good Ohio	8 00 @ 8 37½
Fancy Ohio	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Ohio	8 75 @ 10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 75 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	9 75 @ 11 00

Canadian remains about the same. Southern is dull and lower. The day's movements add up 1,300 bbls., mixed to extra, at $8@$10 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, though obtainable at $5 75@$7 75 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal rules scarce and firm, at $4 75 for Jersey and $5 for Brandywine ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and languid, with sales of only about 10,000 bushels Southern at $1 90@$1 96 for white, and $1 70@$1 80 for Red, ℔ bushel. Rye is doing better; 500 bushels brought $1 10@$1 12 ℔ bushel. Barley has not varied. State and Western Oats are plenty, and procurable at 48c.@54c. ℔ bushel. Corn is less active, but otherwise essentially unchanged—the day's business consisting of 40,000 bushels inferior to choice Western Mixed, at 86c.@88c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Ruled about the same.

HEMP—We have nothing particularly new to notice under this head.

HOPS—Are in fair request, but not at prices to suit owners, who, however, are becoming more anxious to realize. This day's sales have been unimportant, and prices have remained unsettled.

IRON—Is generally more inquired for, at the previous full rates. This morning's Philadelphia North American says, in reference to the Iron business of that city during the past week, that "American Bars have been in sufficient demand throughout the Union to command full prices and give full employment to our mills. Stocks of Forge Pig are much reduced, and the demand for foundry Iron is stimulating its production; furnaces lately idle are beginning to blast, and several new ones are in course of erection. As our mills are making full time, and the demand for railway casting must be commensurate with the orders for rails given abroad and at home, we may reasonably expect a healthy market for American Pig for some time to come. Transactions in Pig Metal have been less than the average for the season, during the last week, though there was more than usual inquiry. Prices have advanced; sales of two lots No. 1, each 100 tons, were made at $30. Ordinary brands are selling at $27; No. 2 at $26 to $26, and Forge at $23 to $24 50, as ℔ brand. Aggregate sales, 2,550 tons. American Bars are firm, and a few small sales were made at an advance ... $70 to $75, as ℔ quality and size. Total sales 640 tons. American Rails have advanced, and are firm at $63, cash. Other descriptions of Iron are as last reported."

SLATES—Eastern are now worth but $1 37½ ℔ thousand, with a moderate inquiry, thereat.

LEAD—Is unaltered.

LIME—Sells slowly at old rates. The stock is limited.

MOLASSES—Only 100 bbls. New-Orleans changed hands at 37c. ℔ gal.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and heavy, as before quoted. Spirits do. seems in improved demand at 45c.@46c. ℔ gal., but is held higher. Tar and Resin are unaltered.

OILS—Nothing really new has occurred in this line since our last.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better,—the day's sales amounting to 1,000 bbls., at $20 37½@$20 50 for new Mess and $19 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue very scarce and nominal in price. Lard is unchanged; the day's sales include 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at 11¼c.@11⅝c. ℔ ℔. Beef appears about the same; 350 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $11 for Prime; $11 75@$13 for Country Mess; $15 75@$16 25 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra, do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in slack demand within a range of from $22@$23 ℔ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid, at from $15@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 14c.@17c. for Ohio; 17c.@21c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@23c. for choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling at from 8½c.@10c. ℔ ℔.

STOCK OF PORK AND BEEF IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN PACKING YARDS, SEPT. 1, 1855.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTE—The abbreviations L., G., B., T., and C., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing Yards, as follows: L.—Lewis'; G.—Getty's; B.—B. O. Lamson's; T.—Thompson's; C.—Cadwell's.

RICE—There were 80 tcs. sold at $5 87½@$6 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are brisker and rather dearer,—the day's sales reaching 1,400 hhds., mainly Cuba Muscovado, at 6¾c.@7½c. ℔ ℔. The stock on hand to-day comprised 29,460 hhds., 26,950 boxes, and 4,000 bags of all kinds.

TALLOW—About 9,000 ℔s. Prime realized 12½c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—Has not varied much. The stock of Domestic remaining in the Inspection Warehouses, to-day, was 1,980 hhds. Kentucky, 200 Virginia and North Carolina, and 2 Ohio—in all, 2,121 hhds.

WHISKY—We heard that 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison were sold at 40c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the reported shipments were confined to 1,000 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. ℔ ℔. For other ports, we heard of no important engagements, and rates were nominal. The latest charters have been: A bark to Australia, Flour, &c., $2 50 ℔ bbl.; a ship from New-Orleans to Liverpool, Cotton, ¼d.; one at Philadelphia, same voyage and rate, with privilege of Havre, 1¼c.; two, same voyage, with above privileges and rates, or if to Trieste, 1½c.; a bark from Boston to Trieste, Logwood, $7 75 ℔ ton; one, 385 tons, from Machias to Sierra Leone, Lumber, thence to Marseilles, $5,000, and back from the latter port to New-York, $8,300; a Bremen ship, 551 tons, from Sicily to New-York or Boston, $3,500; a bark, 260 tons, to Alicante, Malaga and back, $2,600; one from St. John's River, Florida, to Punta de Arenas, Lumber, $15, (at which rate the one noticed in our last at $18 was taken;) a brig from Machias to Guadaloupe, Lumber, $9; a bark, 290 tons, to the Coast of Africa, $925 ℔ month; a brig, 180 tons, to Savanilla and back, $1,700; a brig, 170 tons, to Porto Rico, $600 out; and a brig to Aspinwall, and ship Celestial, 860 tons, to Melbourne, on private terms.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

Tellkampf & Kitching's Wool Circular.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1855.

During the month of August the demand for Domestic Wool has been similar to that of July, and prices have been the same with the exception of common fleece, of which we have to report an advance of 1c.@2c. ℔ ℔. The sales of this month are considered somewhat larger than were expected so soon after the clip. With Pulled Wool it has been also similar; No. 1 and super, best conditioned, brought from 1c. to 1½c. more, and all kinds of Pulled Wool have been in good request. Though sellers have, in some instances, met buyers a little below their views so firmly upheld, it cannot be said that the feeling has changed. It is thought that prices will materially advance about the close of the year.

Our stock of Fleece Wool is large and offers a fair selection. Of Pulled Wool we have but little—the new stock, however, is coming in.

With Foreign Wool, transactions have been firm and steady, though not of a large amount, and notwithstanding sellers have received full quotations and are expecting higher prices, yet among buyers it has but little influence. Accounts from the manufacturers that the high prices of Wool are not warranted by the sale of their fabrics, they answer that prices of goods must advance even more. The imports of Wool continue small, and some kinds and qualities are no more in our markets. From London we have to report the last auction sales, which consisted of 76,190 bales Australian and Cape, 2,800 bales East India, 4,375 bales Foreign,—in all 83,375 bales. The home and Foreign buyers were very numerous, and the sales went off with much spirit. In the beginning the advance above the prices of last May went as high as 2d. ℔ ℔ for the best conditioned and good kinds, but later it slackened, and the advance established on the whole is considered 1d. ℔ ℔ only. Foreign buyers took about 20,000 bales, of which the most was for Germany.

England received last year from Australia and the Cape, 176,121 bales, and will very likely receive this year about 200,000 bales, taking the ordinary increase. We observe, therefore, that these two Colonies alone provide England with about the same quantity of fine and middling fine Wool, as the whole United States clip produces. Besides, we know of direct shipments of Wool from Australia and the Cape to the Continent of Europe and to this country. The wool-growers there are much ahead of ours.

Of low Wools, East India alone advanced ½d. All other kinds realized the prices of the last sales; but Buenos Ayres and Peruvian were rather neglected.

As far as the account of this year's crops, with us and abroad, will allow us to form an opinion, they are considered as average ones, and this fortunate circumstance, accompanied by the good state of the Money market, indicate fair prospects for the future in business generally, and this branch in particular.

The Fall transactions do not come up to our expectations, but prices of fabrics have for the most part advanced, though not sufficiently to encourage the manufacturers. The feeling is for a further rise, but more a gradual than a sudden one.

City Trade of the Canals.

STATEMENT *showing the quantity of the several articles first cleared on the Canals at, and the quantity left at New-York during the last week in August, 1855.*

Articles.	On Erie Canal.	Articles.	On Erie Canal.
Sugar, ℔s	1,344,037	Iron, ℔s	570,143
Molasses, ℔s	361,611	Railroad Iron	2,034,200
Coffee, ℔s	305,641	All other mdse.	4,396,880
Nails, ℔s	116,795		
Total			10,519,456

Articles.	Left from Erie Canal.		Left from Erie Canal.
Flour, bbls	8,988	Beef, bbls	11
Wheat, bush	400	Pork, bbls	123
Corn, bush	298,500	Butter, ℔s	34,700
Barley, bush	1,800	Lard, ℔s	118,000
Rye, bush	2,700	Cheese, ℔s	9,600
Oats, bush	26,300	Wool, ℔s	212,100
Bran&ShipSt'f, ℔s	1,002,900	Domes. Spirits, gals	37,400
Ashes, bbls	200	Flour, bbls. / Butter, ℔s.	
Left from Champlain Canal		32	6,400
Tolls received			$10,659 53

RICHARD H. WOODS, Collector.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$1,000 City 6s, 91; $800 Lehigh 6s, '70, 100; $300 Pennsylvania 5s, 87½; 200 Morris Canal, 15½; 200 Long Island Railroad, 16½; 300 do., 16; 3 Pennsylvania R. R., 44½; 400 Reading Railroad, 49½; 100 do., 49½; 100 do. 49½; 25 River Meadow Railroad, 34; 19 Nor. Pennsyl. R. R., 9½; 25 Vicksburg Railroad, 9; 32 Schuylkill Navigation, 18; 40 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31½; 10 City Bank, 25; 15 Girard Bank, 13½; 20 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 70.

Between Boards—$400 Long Island Railroad 6s, 88.

Second Board—$2,000 Washington Railroad 6s, 80; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 2d mort. 91½; $500 Union Canal 6s, 66; 150 Morris Canal, 15½; 20 Little Schuyl. R. R., 44½; 72 Minehill Scrip, 26½; 10 Morris Canal Pref., 100; 10 Mechanics' Bank, 30½; 28 Bank of Pennsylvania, 119.

After Board—$4,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 88.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117@117½; Philadelphia 6s, 91@91½; Pennsylvania 5s, 87@88; Reading Railroad, 49½@49½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 86@86½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 88@89; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44@44½; Morris Canal, 15½@15½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 76@77½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 18@18½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31@31½; Long Island Railroad, 15½@16; Vicksburg Railroad, 9@9½; Girard Bank, 12½@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 2@2½; Union Canal, 9@10; New-Creek, 2@2½.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 63 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg
Baden-Baden,	Edinburgh,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Bordeaux,	Florence,	Munich,	Stockholm,
Basle,	Frankfort,	Naples,	Smyrna,
Brussels,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Mentone,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Breslau,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W.
Berne,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Tours,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Ostend,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Lausanne,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Constance,	London,	Pisa,	Warsaw,
Cadiz,	Liverpool,	Prague,	Zurich.
Colombo, Cey.	Lyons,	Palermo,	

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore,		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle .... Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich .... Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton,
Castlemaine, Mount Alexander,
Ballarat,
Sandhurst Agency .... Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Proposals will be received, addressed to the subscribers, at the office of C. E. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, until the 25th day of September, for the purchase of the whole or part of $300,000 of the six per cent. Coupon Bonds of *Davidson County, State of Tennessee*. Proposals may be for cash, or for 20 per cent. cash, and balance in monthly installments of five or ten per cent.

These Bonds are issued to the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company in conformity to a special act of the Legislature, which act provides for the assessment and collection of a special tax for payment of interest, and to create a sinking fund for their final payment. The tax for the current year is now being collected.

These Bonds offer superior inducements to capitalists. The County, embracing the City of Nashville, is the wealthiest in the State—the taxable property amounting to twenty-one millions dollars, and the system of Railroads now being constructed will, when completed, increase that amount largely.

Any further information may be obtained by applying at the office of C. E. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway; or, by addressing the subscribers, at Nashville, Tenn.

DECKER & RUST,
General Contractors Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 63 William-st.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st.

THIS COMPANY—Having several different issues of Bonds amounting to three and a half millions of dollars, resolved, at the annual meeting of Stockholders in July, to make an issue of the same amount payable in thirty years, to be exchanged for the Bonds now out, and mortgage the Road for their security, and pledge a sinking fund of not less than 1 per cent. per annum, which will absorb the Bonds before maturity. These Bonds are now ready, and holders of any of the different classes of Bonds can make the exchange at this office. E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

$67,000 TO LOAN ON CITY AND BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—Worth at least twice the amount applied for. Land warrants bought and sold. Lands located, titles proved, taxes paid. Soldiers and sailors who "fought and bled" in the "Scrub War" of 1812–14, or their heirs, will do well to call and have their "rights" secured by

ABBE & ROBINSON, No. 30 Wall-st.

OFFICE WEST COLUMBIA M. & M. CO., CINCINNATI, Aug. 25, 1855.

THE COUPONS OF THE WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Of Mason County, Va., falling due on the 1st of September, will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York.

E. A. CRAWLEY, President.

DIRECTORS NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of the Richmond Granite Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 289 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE W. REID, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1855.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE, TIFFIN, OHIO.

THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at one per cent. discount by the undersigned.

W. CLARK & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF.—Office, No. 29 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by E. C. CROMMELIN, 16 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, on the 20th July, 1855, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., then acting Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Commissioners of Health, issued a proclamation declaring the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth in the State of Virginia, as infected places, and that all vessels arriving from said ports should be subjected to Quarantine until the first day of November, 1855, and

Whereas, the Board of Health has by a resolution, adopted the 27th instant, declared that the time of Quarantine designated in the Proclamation of Mr. BARKER, should be extended until the 1st day of November, be it therefore known to all men, that by virtue of the power in me vested, I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, do issue this my proclamation, declaring that the time of said Quarantine shall be extended until the 1st day of November, 1855, and continue with full force and effect until that day.

Given under my hand and seal at the Mayor's office, in our said City of New-York, August 29th, 1855.

[L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—The unassuming modern built house, together with the lot No. 65 West 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs., size of lot 25 by 100 feet, and the house 25 by about 45 feet. The neighborhood is an excellent one, and the house will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for immediately. Terms very easy. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A lease of an Hotel on 8th-av., above Bleecker, with the furniture, fixtures, &c. The present lease has 6 years to run from May, 1855, at $1,200 rent per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant basement house No. 45 28th st., five houses west of 4th av., about 20 feet by 45 feet, lot 98 feet 9 in. Possession will be given about the middle of October. For terms and an order for seeing, apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A three story English basement house and lot, with all the modern improvements. Also, a portion of the furniture. For further particulars inquire on the premises, No. 15 Beekman-place, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT GREAT BARGAINS.—House and lot in 25th-st., near 9th-av., $2,500; house and lot 40th-st., $1,700; one 3 story brick house built by days' work in 39th-st., $3,000. All of the above are on full lots. Terms easy. HALLOCK & HATCH, No. 378 8th-av.

COTTAGE AND LOT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A neat two-story and attic cottage and lot of ground on Skillman st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Location most excellent, neighborhood first class. This property will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for immediately. Terms very easy. Inquire of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st., N. Y.

IOWA LANDS.—Capitalists and others wishing to make investments in Iowa Lands, can do so through the undersigned. There are several millions of acres of valuable lands subject to entry for less than $1 25 per acre, which Land Warrants will pay very largely for the coming five years. We have experienced and competent surveyors constantly employed in selecting lands, and we can make locations upon the choicest tracts, without delay.

Land Warrants loaned at Western rates of interest, viz. 40 per cent.

Orders solicited. All business pertaining to Western Lands attended to promptly.

The highest market price paid for Land Warrants.

ANDREW J. STEVENS & CO., Bankers and Land Agents.

FORT DES MOINES, Aug. 13, 1855.

Refer to Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y.; John Thompson, New-York City; Hutchinson & Jacobs, Philadelphia; City Bank of Racine, Wis.; Cook & Sargent, Davenport, Ia.; A. D. Hunt & Co., Louisville, Ky.

MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—An excellent farm of seventy acres in high cultivation, with small fields and good fences, well stocked with all kinds of fruit, large apple orchard and the greatest variety of most choice pears, both standard and dwarf; quinces, plums; also a large grapery all in full bearing. The house is large, two stories high, with wings at each end, bathing room, furnace for warming the house, cooking range in the kitchen; force pumps, to bring the water from well and cistern to the first and second stories; it is well studded with large forest trees, fruit trees; situation is high, healthy, and pleasant, on roads good, and within twenty miles of this City, near Railroad Depot, where trains leave almost every hour. It will be sold low, or exchanged for City property. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT HOBOKEN.—INDUCEMENT TO INVEST.—The fine three story and basement brick dwelling house and store, modern style, recently erected, known as No. 118 Washington-st., between 2d and 3d sts., in the city of Hoboken, and the lot on which the same is erected, being 25 feet wide by 100 feet deep throughout, and now in possession of Peter Meckler, and used as a bakery, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to the highest bidder. Sale positive; terms easy, to be made known at sale.

HOBOKEN, Sept. 3, 1855. MORRIS K. CRANE, Agent.

TWO DESIRABLE NEW THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.—Nos. 70 and 72 Commerce st., Newark, N. J., pleasantly located and within three minutes walk of the railroad depot. They are three rooms deep, and built in the most substantial manner. Contain twelve rooms each, and are replete with all the modern improvements. Furnished with ranges, gas, water, (hot and cold,) bath rooms, &c. Price $5,500 each. If desired, a large part can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply in Newark, to M. R. DENNIS, No. 248 Broad-st.; or to A. L. DENNIS & CO., No. 25 Park-row, N. Y.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Be the same more or less, near Long Island Sound, with building sites thereon, three hundred per acre. Lawrence Fowler at Pelham Bridge, will direct to the land. Also, to let, in building corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., the five upper stories—the second floor suitable for a circulating library and reading room; also the basement for a restaurant. Inquire of J. H. TURNIER, No. 14 Wooster-st., any morning during the week, from 8 to 10 A. M.

$7,500.—HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Located on 35th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., a 3-story, basement and counter cellar brick house, high stoop, three parlors, 56 feet in depth, in perfect order. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to PUGSLEY & RAYNOR, corner Broadway and 35th-st.

SMALL HOUSE FOR SALE.—In 27th-st., near Lexington-av., three stories, basement and sub-cellar, and built in the best manner; has all the modern improvements, and is in every respect desirable for a small family; price $5,700, including furnaces and gas fixtures. Inquire at No. 33 East 27th st.; or, of F. W. TOMPKINS, No. 138 Nassau-st., office of the New-York *Observer*.

SPLENDID LOCATION FOR SALE.—At Brown's Point, five minutes walk from steamboat landing at Keyport. Eight acres of land, with a good house, barn and stable, with a splendid well of water and fine bathing, together with a fine selection of various fruit and shade trees. This property will be sold in whole or in parts to suit purchasers. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of JAMES LYON, No. 531 9th st., or on the premises.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—Of 13 acres, in the village of Chatham, Morris County, New Jersey, with large dwelling, (store an excellent stand for business,) with barn and other out buildings, in perfect order. Together, if desired, with a small stock of dry goods and groceries, and the farm stock and utensils. The whole will be sold at a great bargain if applied for immediately.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TENTH-AVENUE, CORNER FIFTY-SECOND-STREET—FOR SALE.—A parcel containing 75 feet on the avenue by 100 feet on the street, with corner store and two other frame buildings; will be sold very much below its value. Houses produce a rent of $600 per annum. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

FARM OF 102 ACRES FOR SALE.—In Westchester County, one mile and a half southwest from the village of Bedford, where an extensive female seminary is soon to be opened. The farm is occupied by the owner, in fine condition, good buildings, &c., about four miles from Newcastle Station, on Harlem Railroad. Also, at Peekskill, a superior building site, about three acres; an extensive view of the Hudson River, and three minutes' walk from the Railroad Station. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For property in this City or Brooklyn, 1,000 acres Illinois land; 1,300 acres in Michigan; 3,000 acres in Iowa; 300 acres in Ohio. The land is of superior quality, and well located in different counties in each State, and will be sold or exchanged in convenient parcels. Apply to C. E. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.—The two lots of ground on the south side of 42d st., about 110 feet east of Broadway. For terms and further particulars apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in River-terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, WITH CARRIAGE-HOUSE, &c.—A handsomely furnished house, delightfully located for Winter use, with more than the ordinary conveniences, and within ten minutes' walk of Wall-st. Furniture nearly new, and in perfect order. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 15 Park-row.

TO LET FOR $210 PER ANNUM.—Second floor over the store in brown stone house No. 255 9th-av., near 26th-st.—two rooms, four bedrooms, water and gas. Also, to let, a floor in house No. 156 East 40th-st., rent, $7 50 per month. Apply at No. 255 9th-av. A. DAVIS.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICE TO LET—With steam power, corner Howard and Centre sts. Inquire of H. C. PARKHURST, on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER.—At low rates, by MR. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LET.—At No. 62 White-st., only three doors west of Broadway. Fine airy rooms, with best of light. Inquire on the premises.

BROADWAY OFFICES AND SHOW ROOMS TO BE LET.—Very cheap to good permanent tenants, situated in the best block in the City. Apply to GRAY & SONS, No. 153 Broadway.

TWO NEW THREE AND A HALF STORY HOUSES TO LET.—With sub-cellars eighteen by forty, with all the modern improvements, Nos. 111 and 113 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Possession immediately. Apply to M. WILSON, corner of Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, under the Gilsey building.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE.—Valuable corner on Broome and Bleecker sts., No. 454 Broome-st., northwest corner Mercer-st. Also No. 138 Bleecker, northeast corner Amity-place. House and stable, adapted for a physician, dwelling or business purposes. Apply to JOHN E. KELSO, No. 52 William-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—To small American families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the new houses in West 19th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs. Rents from $9 50 to $13 50 per month. Apply on the premises, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 29 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 27 Water-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 213 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 182 Cliff-st.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.—Authorized to take acknowledgments and depositions for the different States and Territories of the Union, are respectfully requested to send their names and addresses to the subscriber, for insertion in the LAWYERS' DIARY for the year 1856, now preparing for the press. It is desirable to have the copy prepared in time for an early issue of the work. No charge made for insertion.

THOMAS WOOD,
Successor to George H. Bell,
And BELL & GOULD, No. 133 Nassau-st.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against making any accounts or bills with any person on my account. S. D. MOODY.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution beg leave to announce its opening on the 10th of September, under the Presidency of JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL. D., late of the University of Rochester, assisted by a full corps of Professors and Teachers in every department of instruction.

It has been the aim of the Board of Trustees in the erection of the Institute, and the appointment of the Faculty of Instruction, and with the liberal means placed at their disposal, to secure to the citizens of Brooklyn every possible advantage in the education of their children enjoyed by the students of the Free Academy of New-York or the Colleges of the City and State, and no efforts for the attainment of this object will be spared, either by the Faculty of Instruction or by the Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees is composed of the following named gentlemen, to whom reference may be made:

J. T. Stranahan,	John T. Martin,	J. H. Frothingham,
S. B. Packer,	Horace B. Claflin,	W. H. Worthington,
Luther B. Wyman,	Charles E. Bayle,	J. S. Southworth,
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Josiah O. Low,	D. S. Landon,	Charles E. Marvin,
A. S. Barnes,	M. G. Harrington,	

J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS will reopen on Tuesday, the 18th September next, at 9 A. M. Applicants for admission will present themselves on Tuesday, the 18th, at 9½ A. M., in the Council room.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE will reopen on the 15th October; and all Students will enroll themselves at the College, No. 107 East 14th-st.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The exercises of this department will be resumed by Prof. BULL, and will occur daily from 1 to 3 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS OF DESIGN.—The School of Design will commence its session on the 18th September, at the studio of the Professor, No. 53 East 12th-st., one door west of Broadway.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY will be open for the reception of students on the 18th September.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.—Classes will be formed at the commencement of other college duties, and arrangements may be made for evening instruction.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Prof. JOHNSON, Rector, will be opened for students on Monday, 10th September.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON-SQUARE, August 7, 1855.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs. HUTCHINGS, New-Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY, in September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

TERMS.—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $250 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N. Porter, Hon. R. S. Baldwin, A. R. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, W. H. Russell, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Drs. Adams and Hallock, and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Cox, Owego, N. Y.; Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D. H. Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; S. J. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Circulars may be obtained of A. Merwin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 89 Crown-st., New-Haven.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School, after Sept. 1, or to address a letter to the Rector at any time. There are now several vacancies.

N. B. *The present members* of the School are *invited* to begin their studies on the *first* Monday of September. All volunteers will be *informally* instructed, gratuitously, till the annual opening of the School. The Report for the last year, catalogue, and course of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society.

WEST JERSEY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—MOUNT HOLLY, N. J. Founded in 1846.

TEACHERS.

Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, A. M., Principal, and Teacher of Ancient and Modern Languages.
ALEXANDER SCOTT, A. B., English and Mathematics.
GEORGE PIERSON, A. B., Mathematics and Languages.
AUGUSTE PERROT, French and Music.
THERON BRITTAIN, English.

Designed to prepare boys thoroughly for college or any business of life. The first term of the next School-year commences Sept. 6. New scholars received at any time, paying from the date of entrance only. Price, $250 per annum. For a prospectus, &c., address the Principal. Early application should be made.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Norwalk, Conn. C. M. SELLECK, Principal. This School will commence its second session on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of September next.

The design of the Principal is to secure to the pupils placed under his care such facilities as will enable them thoroughly to prosecute all the studies necessary to a complete preparation for College, or to engage in the commercial or active pursuits of life. To attain this, competent Teachers are provided in each Department of the School.

Circulars containing definite information relative to the School, may be had by addressing the Principal, at his residence, Norwalk, Ct.

FRENCH AND SPANISH.—Mons. C. A. ROY, Professor of the French and Spanish Languages, has the honor to inform his friends and patrons that he has removed to No. 15 Stuyvesant-st., where he can be seen from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 9 P. M.

References—MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Esq., No. 58 Broadway; THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq., No. 63 Broadway; RAWLINS LOWNDES, Esq., No. 24 11th-st.; JOSEPH DELAFIELD, Esq., No. 106 Franklin st.; JOHN F. WILLIAMS, Esq., New-York Hotel; DANIEL PARISH, Esq., corner of 14th st. and 5th-av.; JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., No. 112 Nassau-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—No. 267 West 25th-st., near Broadway, New-York, will reopen TUESDAY, September 11, 1855. Rector, Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF. English studies of the senior and junior classes, under the exclusive charge of the Rector. Number in a class limited to ten. Circulars at Lockwood's and Stanford's, No. 637 Broadway. References, Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, G. P. CAMMANN, M. D., L. M. HOFFMAN, CHARLES ROOME, H. P. BAILEY, SAMUEL DAVIS.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The three departments, the Junior, Upper English and Classical, offer the means of a thorough preparation for College, or the counting-room, from the age of seven years. The first quarter begins September 10. Circulars can be obtained from the janitor of the University and at the bookstores of LOCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, CROWEN & RAYNOR. GEORGE S. PARKER, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 61 9th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 68 Wall st., of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 6.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Applications, with references, will be received by the undersigned for the Free Scholarships now vacant in the New-York University and Columbia College in the gift of this Association. WM. H. WICKHAM,

Chairman Committee on Free Scholarships,
No. 177 West st., cor. Warren.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 150 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 74 5th-av., will reopen, on MONDAY, September 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

$10.—BOOKKEEPING—TIME UNLIMITED.—Ladies' Writing Classes, $2 twelve lessons. Commercial Arithmetic at reduced prices at PAINE'S, entrance No. 238 Grand-st., corner Bowery, and No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Pupils select their own hours and receive separate instruction. Rooms now open, day and evening, for the season. Apply immediately.

MRS. BROWN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 Varick-st., Hudson square, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of ROB. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and ROBERT CARTER & BROTHER, No. 285 Broadway.

MRS. WHEATON—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 124 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Applications for admission can be made at her residence as above, where also circulars can be obtained.

MR. C. ROBBINS ELLENWOOD—Begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public that his English, French, and Classical School will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 748 Broadway, corner of Astor-place. The pupils are limited to twelve. May be seen from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., at the rooms.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 266 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Mr. and Madame CRUCY have the honor to inform the parents of their pupils and the public generally, that their institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1855.

COLLEGE GREEN FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.—A first-class boarding school for boys. Number limited to twelve. Circulars may be had of E. M. JEROME, Esq., No. 175 Broadway, or of Alderman W. C. ELY, corner of Broadway and 9th av. A. L. YALLAP PINE, No. 5 College-place, Hartford, Conn.

THE NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Circulars, &c., at Rob. Lockwood's, Stanford & Swords, or at the Schools, No. 48 7th-av., corner 14th-st.

WM. B. STOUGHTON, No. 48 7th-av.
Rev. GEO. N. SLEIGHT, No. 293 West 22d-st.

FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Directed by the late Professors of Mr. PEUGNET, N. A. LESPINASSE and J. HAYDOCK SMITH, removed from Hammond-st. to Macdougal-st., corner Clinton-place, reopens Sept. 3.

DANIEL P. BACON'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No. 289 4th st. Washington square. The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, 11th September. There is one vacancy in the Senior Department, and several in the Introductory.

ITALIAN VOCAL INSTRUCTION.—Madame E. LODER will commence her instruction in Italian and English vocal music on MONDAY, Sept. 3; the method used insures perfect development of the voice and brilliancy of execution. For terms, apply at 172 East 23d-st.

THE CHELSEA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence the exercises of its tenth year on Monday, Sept. 10. For particulars, see circulars, which may be obtained at the Institute.

J. H. BROWN, Principal.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—No. 56 Henry-st., next to All Saints' Church. The institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Pupils are received at all ages, and prepared for College or for business life. J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector; JOHN V. LEWIS, A. B., [illegible]. Gymnasium, Cabinet, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept. 10. The pupils are invited to meet at their respective rooms.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. H. Lewis, D. D.	Prof. C. D. Eaton.
Rev. R. C. Cutler, D. D.	Prof. A. Crittenden.
Rev. S. W. Bethune, D. D.	Hon. Cornelius Brush.
Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D.	Ira Smith, Esq.
Rev. Daniel Marsh.	Dan Marvin, Esq.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her School, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway, or at Messrs. BOORMAN & NIXON'S, No. 82 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 12 West 15th-st., below 5th-av. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on FRIDAY, September 14. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at the above address, where circulars with full particulars may be obtained.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 3. Circulars with Riley & Girlock, No. 20 Wall st.; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; John MacMullen, Esq., Society Library; or at the residence of the Principal, No. 172 14th st., near Tompkins-square.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., now in its 28th year of successful operation, opens on MONDAY, Sept. 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.

WILLIAM FORREST, } Principals.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, }

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 34 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 3.

THE ENSUING ACADEMIC YEAR of the Misses BUCKNALL'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 28 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1855. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of the principals, or at Messrs. Willis & Cushing's, No. 2 Murray-st.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Is a first class Seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers. Terms for junior pupils, $150 a year. Circulars obtained from Mr. BROWN, No. 645 Broadway.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen, Boarding and Day School, No. 49 East 24th st., directed by Mr. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris, (formerly of Peugnet's school,) will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—No. 39 West 15th st., between 5th and 6th avs.—The Classes will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 3d of September.

TERMS—For students over 9 years of age, $12 50 per quarter; for those under that age, $7 50.

M. DRISCOLL, Superintendent.

MRS. HOWARD AND MISS FREEMAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Astoria, L. I., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st., Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, Broadway, corner of Park-place, or of the principals, at Astoria.

J. R. ANDREWS' SELECT CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, corner of Clinton and Baltic sts., Brooklyn. The eighth year of this institution commences on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars containing terms, references, &c., apply as above.

MONS. AND MME. SERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution.

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 126 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday Sept. 10.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will commence Sept. 17. After Sept. 1, she may be addressed, and circulars had at her residence, No. 4 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

METROPOLITAN ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM—Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., reopens under the direction of its respective Professors and Teachers, on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1855. S. J. SEDGWICK, A. M., Principal.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 939 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 17. For circulars or information apply after Sept. 1, at the rooms of the Institute.

JOHN GRANT, } Principals.
E. A. SMITH, }

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th st.—The three departments of my school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars can be obtained at the school and at St. Mark's Rectory, No. 153 2d-av. C. C. ANTHON.

MADAME COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 279 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. An omnibus is attached to the establishment.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

A BEAUTIFUL ART.—The new system of Drawing and Monochromatic Painting from Nature, taught by its author, S. WOOD, Jr., No. 331 6th-av., is considered a very delightful accomplishment. Words cannot describe its beautiful effect. Specimens may be seen.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL—Offering every facility for an education of the first order, will reopen Sept. 4—No. 237 4th av. See circular. Application personally or by note.

ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM.—The Metropolitan reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1855, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av. S. J. SEDGWICK, A. M., Projector and Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 81 16th-st., will reopen on the SECOND TUESDAY in September. Terms as hitherto, $120 per year. Number limited to 25.

MRS. DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 55 East 22d-st.

M'LLE AUBERT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will be opened on MONDAY, the 10th September. Carmansville, 152d-st., near Audubon Park.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 165 Greene-st., near Bleecker. The exercises of this school will be resumed on MONDAY, the 3d of September. JAMES N. McELLIGOTT, Principal.

G. R. HARING'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN SCHOOL, for YOUNG LADIES, will be reopened at No. 232 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 3. For circulars apply at the School.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 123 Union-st., South Brooklyn. Fall term will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

C. M. & C. E. HOLDEN, Principals.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 80 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Monday, Sept. 10. Number of boarding pupils limited to ten.

MR. GEORGE HENRY CURTIS—No. 198 West 20th-st., gives lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music, and in Harmony and Composition connected with the Piano and Organ.

THE MISSES L. M. AND M. R. GREEN will reopen their school on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, No. 22 North-Moore st., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars with terms can be had at the School.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' SCHOOL will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at No. 15 West 15th-st.

GYMNASIUM FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1855, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av. S. J. SEDGWICK, A. M., Principal.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 21 West 23d st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 11.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 42 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

CUMMINGS' SCHOOL OF DESIGN—Will open for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 69 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 100 Waverley-place. Circulars may be obtained at their residence.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 19th-st.

MRS. FAMARISS—No. 115 East 23d-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 709 Greenwich-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Miss MARGARET ADRAIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will re-open on Monday, Sept. 17th.

MRS. O'KILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 5 and 16 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 4.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 21st-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MRS. WOODHAM'S SCHOOL—No. 62 East 29th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SCHOOL—No. 13 Chambers st. Reopens Sept. 3. M. C. TRACY.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK will resume their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 18, at No. 41 9th-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.
All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE.
Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.
J. R. COSS & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 33 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

EXCURSIONS.

OPPOSITION TO THE RAILROAD MONOPOLY—FARE REDUCED.—[illegible] ... Greenport, Orient Point, Southold, and Sag Harbor ... [illegible] Fare to Sag Harbor, 75 cents; Port Jefferson, 50 cents.

On and after July 21, 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. FOOT, will leave New-York, from Catharine Market-slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, stopping at the above, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 A. M.; Greenport, 8; Orient Point, 8½; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 2 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 8 to 6. For further particulars inquire of R. T. DUDLEY, No. [illegible] st., or of R. P. & C. W. BELLOWS, No. [illegible] West-st., New-York.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—Fare 25 cents. The new and light drafted steamer JAS. CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from the foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES OCEAN PORT.
[illegible]	[illegible]

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank, and other parts of the county.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The splendid fast and safe sea steamer CROTON, Capt. WM. H. WOOD, will make a trip to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, touching as follows: [illegible] ... Pier No. 3 North River, at 8 o'clock. A Band of Music will accompany the boat.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27th, the steamer NORWALK will only make two trips a day to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, leaving Amos-st. at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Spring-st. at 9 and 2 P. M.; Pier No. 1, N. R., at 10 and 2½ P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 12 and 5. Touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare 25 cents for the whole excursion. Full fare for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HAWES, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 115 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of Jane-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 68 Broadway, up stairs.

INSURANCE.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT, held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the 17th day of July, 1855. Present Hon. AMBROSE [illegible], Justice.

SUPREME COURT.—RICHARDSON F. CLARK against the NEW-YORK UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The summons in this cause having been personally served upon the defendants, and proof of such service, and that no answer or demurrer has been received, having been duly furnished to the Court.

On motion of Frederic [illegible], of counsel for the plaintiff, it is ordered, declared, decreed and adjudged, and the Court doth hereby order, declare, decree and adjudge, that the said Corporation, the New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, is insolvent and unable to pay its debts, and that said Corporation and each and every of its officers and agents be and they are, and each of them is hereby restrained and enjoined from exercising any of the corporate rights, privileges or franchises, or from collecting or receiving any debts or demands, and paying out or in any way transferring or delivering to any person any of the money, property or effects of such Corporation; that the said Corporation be continued in existence only so far as may be necessary to enable the Receiver hereinafter mentioned, to collect debts and convert property in the name of such Corporation, and for no other purpose whatever; and that for all other purposes, and upon the above mentioned claims shall be wholly and absolutely dissolved, ... Corporation be and the same is hereby dissolved.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged that [illegible] J. Whitehouse, appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the said New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, and of their debts and equitable interests and things in action, under an order entered in this action on the 30th day of July, 1855, be and he hereby is confirmed in his said office and trust as such Receiver, and that the said [illegible] Whitehouse be such Receiver according to the provisions of sections 41 and 44 of article 3 of title 4, chapter 8 of part 3, of the Revised Statutes, and that he, or such other Receiver or Receivers as shall be appointed in his place and stead, do make a just and fair distribution of all the property of the said corporation and of the proceeds thereof among its fair and honest creditors as prescribed by article 3 of title 4, of chapter 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged that all creditors of the said New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company may make themselves parties in fact to this action by coming in and presenting their claims to said Receiver under this decree and by submitting themselves to the jurisdiction of this Court for the ... of their respective claims upon the funds in the hands of said Receiver.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged that all creditors of the New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, do exhibit their claims and become parties to this action in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, on or before the ... six months from the time of the first publication of this judgment as hereinafter mentioned, or be thereafter precluded from the benefit of this judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.

And the said Receiver is hereby directed to cause notice of this order to be given to all parties interested, by publishing a copy of the judgment once in each week for six weeks successively, in at least three newspapers, one of which shall be printed in the City of New-York, one in the city of Albany, and one in the County of Fulton, and also as soon as may be after the first publication thereof by causing a copy thereof with a notice stating the day of the said first publication thereof, to be deposited in the Post-Office, addressed to each of the several creditors and policy-holders of the said New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, and persons claiming to be creditors of said Company, at his or her place of residence as far as the names and residences of the said persons can be ascertained by said Receiver.

And it is further ordered and adjudged that the said plaintiff recover the sum of $13.32 for his costs and disbursements in this action, and that the said Receiver pay the same to the plaintiff or his attorney, and take a receipt therefor.

Entered July 31, 1855. [A copy.]

JAMES W. HORTON, Clerk Saratoga County.

F. S. ROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Saratoga Springs.

jy30-law6wM

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000.
Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.

THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.

Jacob Little,	E. F. Carman,	[illegible]
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Plunkett,	[illegible]
John R. Peters,	John Garcia,	[illegible]
Romeyn Crooke,	Daniel Richards,	[illegible]
Henry L. Pierson,	C. W. Durham,	[illegible]
F. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Johnson,	[illegible]
E. K. Collins,	Henry L. Hoguet,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
Austin S. Tuttle,	A. Van Nostrand,	[illegible]
W. A. S. Van Duzer,	C. F. Lindsley,	Robert Hogan,
Jos. F. Bridges,	Hiram Anderson,	[illegible]
Philip W. Engs,	J. D. Mills,	Charles E. Hart,
David S. Mills,	Howard C. Cady,	John J. Astor, Jr.
James Myers,	Frederick Pentz,	

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 William-st., New-York. CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured—Insures ... risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.

D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. [illegible] Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their houses and places of business, if desired.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices Nos. 1 Wall-st., and 243 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 6, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.

jy6-law6yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Depositors can sell their claims on producing their books, and making personal application to CHARLES HOLT, No. 19 Wall-st., 2d floor.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 186 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, good body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 88 Water-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well assorted playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers have the exclusive sale of A. Dougherty's manufacture of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades, including his celebrated linen dealing cards.

A. VAN VALKENBURGH & CO.,
No. 128 Pearl-st. Manufactory 78 Cliff-st.

MACHINERY.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS.—Henry & Co.'s make at the manufactory price. For sale by K. LOSCHEY, No. 24 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS—Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 463 Broadway, or their agent, J. P. PLATT, No. 60 Murray-st.

H. J. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 45 and 48 Wooster-st.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 3.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing [illegible] and [illegible] in the very best [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of any kind, set up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

Richard Shannon, Pittsburg, Penn., is agent for the Daily Times. Single copies can be procured on application to him.

Kossuth Again.

Ex-Gov. Kossuth, in a letter from the Isle of Wight, which will be found in another column, answers the question which is frequently asked—how the present war can afford the nationalities of Europe an opportunity to renew the contest for their rights. He expresses the opinion that the war cannot be ended by victories over the Czar, because to make peace under such circumstances would cost him his throne, if not his life. The great object of the war—so far as it connects itself with the interest of Europe—is to render it impossible for any one great Power to absorb Turkey. *This danger will always exist* while any great Power—either Russia or Austria—is left in the immediate neighborhood of Turkey. Whether peace, therefore, be now made on other conditions or not, there can be no *permanent* settlement of this question until new nationalities shall be created out of Hungary, Poland and the Danubian Provinces, as a barrier against the absorption of Turkey. This is his view of the question, and sets forth the grounds on which he anticipates from the war, sooner or later, as a necessary result, an opportunity again to contend for the independence of his country.

We observe that, in referring to Kossuth's account of his interview with Mr. Webster and to the views expressed by the latter concerning our European relations, the *National Intelligencer* takes occasion to say that "the Boston *Advertiser*, which is edited by a relative of Mr. Everett, has no faith in the Hungarian ex-*Governor's veracity*";—and it then quotes the following paragraph from the *Advertiser* in regard to Kossuth's statement:

"*We shall not comment on this statement*, at present, any further than to say that we do not believe one word of it. There is nothing to countenance a belief that Mr. Webster used such language to Mr. Kossuth as be found in *any of his* writings or authenticated speeches."

It seems that a paper edited by a *relative of Mr. Everett* has no faith in Kossuth's veracity; and the *Intelligencer* quotes that statement, as a very convenient mode of intimating its own incredulity. If either a "relative of Mr. Everett," or the *Intelligencer*, have any good reason for impeaching Kossuth's veracity, they would do quite right in setting it before the public. But the naked imputation, unsustained by any fact,—the offspring, apparently, of prejudice rather than reason,—does no credit to either of the parties who permit themselves to make it. Whatever his "relative" may do, we venture to say that Mr. Everett himself would never so far forget what is due to a gentleman of Kossuth's position,—though unfortunate and an exile,—as to utter groundless and insulting imputations upon his personal character.

It is not easy, indeed, to discover any adequate explanation of the rancor with which even respectable persons, like the Editors of the two papers named, pursue ex-Governor Kossuth in his exile. That he is a scholar of rare acquirements, a statesman of large experience in public affairs, a writer of great ability, an orator of rarely rivaled power, every man who knows anything of his history and character readily concedes. That he enjoyed the love and the confidence of his countrymen to a degree rarely equaled by any man in any nation,—that he was raised by them to positions of vast power,—that he used that power always for what he believed to be their welfare, and in accordance with political principles which every Republican must approve, are facts of historical record, and unimpeached. That he fell with his country—that he was crushed by the same ruthless power which trod her independence and the rights of her people in the dust—that he lost everything in her service and became an exile from her soil for his devotion to her welfare, is also true and undisputed. One would think that these things, with every generous mind, would give him a claim to respect, sympathy, and, whenever it might be needed, to the largest and most tolerant charity. Grant that he committed an error in deeming himself, even after exile, still at liberty to watch the fortunes and care for the fate of his beloved country,—in not folding his arms and shutting his eyes and stifling his voice, and decaying in obscurity, as exiles probably should be content to do,—but in holding to his mission and deeming his cause not lost so long as it had a claim on human sympathy, and in striving to make that claim heard and heeded by the nations professing to love liberty and to hate oppression. Grant that, in coming to this country ignorant of its people and its institutions he fell into the mistake of supposing they would listen sympathizingly to his suggestions, and judge what he might say and do from his point of view, and not from their own partisan views or interests, still less from their paltry self-conceits and personal jealousies;—grant that it was highly and inexcusably audacious in him to pretend to any knowledge of our history, and our duties and our interests, in their relation to the principles of human liberty, or to the cause of popular freedom throughout the world;—Grant all this, and whatever more has been alleged against him;—we can still see in it all no adequate motive for the bitterness and envenomed malice of the crusade which has been waged against him.

The *Intelligencer*, though always among the most decorous of American journals, has been of the foremost of his enemies. Its right to differ from his views,—to censure his opinions and his conduct, no one questions or would abridge. It is not called upon to "lend its columns to minister to his vanity," and it is entirely free to set up for him a standard of action which few public men in this country or any other could ever reach, and to denounce *his cause* and his sentiments on *public affairs*, because it suspects him of having "*more at heart* his own aggrandizement, in his unceasing efforts to revolutionize Austria, than the liberties or happiness of his countrymen." There never yet lived a public man who could not be suspected of selfishness,—none who have not been subjected to precisely this imputation. Perhaps Kossuth has deserved it more than Webster or Clay or Calhoun. But we do not see how even this supposition should properly nullify all his labors, and be used to bolster the despotism which crushes the thirteen millions of his people. We can easily understand how the agents and myrmidons of Austria would make use of this, and of every other paltry prejudice and whispered slander, to weaken the influence of one who offers a relentless and undying hostility to her oppressive and tyrannical rule. But we confess our surprise at the eagerness of American journals to make themselves their accomplices in such an effort.

The City Funds.

The *Sunday Atlas* of yesterday makes a quotation from Mayor Wood's first Message, which possesses peculiar interest for the taxpayers of this City, considered in connection with the recent *exposé* of the late Chamberlain, F. W. Edmonds. We have already called attention to the remarkable circumstance of $3,000,000 being left on deposit with the Mechanics' Bank nearly four months, free of interest, and to the candid confession of Mr. Edmonds, that he had used the funds of the Bank to secure this immense deposit, without the knowledge of the Directors. The *Atlas* quotes the following passage from the Mayor's first Message, which adds considerably to the interest which Mr. Edmonds' confession should excite:

"A further relief may be found in requiring interest on deposits with the *City Treasurer*, and collecting and disbursing officers generally. The equity, practicability and importance of this measure is so apparent, that it surprises me it has not sooner been adopted. A very large revenue could be thus derived. There was to the credit of the City in the hands of the Treasurer, on the 28th of November, 1854, over $1,000,000; the 1st of December, 1854, $1,500,000, from which was drawn on these dates about $500,000, leaving about $2,000,000 to the credit of the City. Additional large sums have since been drawn, leaving, however, on the 1st of January, inst., a balance, remaining to the credit of the City, of $1,283,474, for which the City receives no allowance of interest whatever. * * * * * * * * I can see no reason for conducting the financial affairs of the City upon any other principle than that which governs the commercial intercourse of individuals.

I am satisfied that the nearer we approximate the laws of trade, the better will public business be conducted, and the interests of the treasury protected.

The City is obliged to pay interest, when using the funds of individuals, and it *should receive interest from individuals*, who have the use of its money.

Last year the Comptroller borrowed upon Revenue Bonds, $8,693,000, nearly the whole of which was borrowed at the rate of seven per centum, and for which we are still paying interest, notwithstanding the large amount now lying to the credit of the City in bank. How long could an individual or a banking institution retain its credit or its capital, that conducted its affairs on so ruinous a principle? The State of New-York discovered the value of its own revenues when lying in bank vaults, as early as 1826. It then adopted the policy of requiring interest upon its canal funds, which has been followed since, without deviation. My last advices from the capital state that two millions and a half of dollars have been already received from that source, for interest exclusively, on the deposits of this fund with the banks. *And it is well known that some of the heads of the City collecting and disbursing bureaus have been in the practice of receiving interest from various City banks, on the public money in their hands, which has gone into their own pockets as private perquisites.*"

The soundness of the Mayor's remarks no one can deny, nor help admiring his very forcible illustration of the extravagantly stupid policy of his predecessors in office. It is eight months since his Message was delivered, and still the funds of the City have been permitted to lie idle, so far as the public Treasury has been concerned, in the Bank where he found them. We cannot refrain from repeating Mayor Wood's pertinent inquiry:

"*How long could an individual or a banking institution retain its credit or its capital, that conducted its affairs upon so ruinous a principle?*"

We do not know precisely where the power of changing this practice is vested. If any further legislation on the subject is needed, we trust no time will be lost in securing the action of the Common Council upon the subject. If the Executive is already clothed with adequate power in the premises, we trust it will be promptly exercised.

Our Coast Defences.

It will be our own fault if we do not profit by the lessons which the Allies are teaching us in their war upon Russia; the Administration has sent out three officers of our Army to pick up some practical hints in the Crimea, but a good deal may be learned from the conduct of the war and its results by those who remain at home, and we do not imagine that the intelligent officers of our Army and Navy will be indifferent spectators of the great drama now being played before the eyes of the whole civilized world. The bombardment and fall of Sweaborg is not one of the least important of the lessons that this costly conflict of the great European Powers might teach us. Sweaborg was accounted one of the strongest fortified ports in the world—second only to Gibraltar or Cronstadt; but it has fallen and been entirely destroyed, it would appear, by the gun-boats and bomb-boats of the French and English Allies, with very little harm to themselves. We published recently some remarks on an article in the *Edinburg Review*, tending to show the insecurity of stone fortifications; and the destruction of the immense fortifications of Sweaborg is a very striking exemplification of the writer's theory. All our principal seaports on the Atlantic are defended by costly and extensive fortifications of stone forts, but none of them that can be compared with the fortifications of Sweaborg—and the ease with which these great works have been demolished, demonstrates very clearly what reliance can be placed upon our forts. New-York, Boston, Newport and Norfolk are all defended by stone forts, but the only reliable security for defence against an enemy must be on our floating batteries. The defences of our own harbor are still in process of construction, and perhaps it would be ill-advised to arrest their completion; but it would be a great folly to attempt the defence of other ports on a similar principle. Cronstadt depends for its security more upon the shallowness of water, which will not admit of the near approach of large ships, than upon the strength of its stone batteries, which, since the bombardment of Bomarsund and Sweaborg, will no longer be deemed impregnable, as they have been hitherto. The demolition of the fortifications of Sweaborg is of much greater importance, as showing the practicability of destroying such works than in any other view; and as we have a much greater line of sea coast and more ports to protect than any other country, the experience of Sweaborg is worth as much to us as to the Allies, who have to pay all the cost of it.

Symptoms of Insanity.

Mr. Edmonds states in his explanatory pamphlet that Mr. Burke, his assistant and antagonist Casher, was once suspected of insanity, and rather broadly insinuates that his conduct in poking his nose into other people's cash drawers, can only be accounted for on the supposition of his insanity. Mr. Burke certainly has a propensity for investigation, very uncommon in Wall-street; and if he had been the assistant of Robert Schuyler, he would have been put into a straight jacket if he had attempted to excite a suspicion of that gentleman's integrity, but little more than a year ago.

To suspect railroad directors, or bank officers, of being capable of doing anything improper, has, in other cases, been regarded as an evidence of insanity. When Mr. Henry C. Carey, of Burlington, a few years ago, *made very grave charges against the managers* of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, he was pretty generally suspected of insanity, we believe, not only by the gentlemen implicated, but by his fellow-citizens.

Some very curious statements have been made by the two Cashiers, which might reasonably excite a suspicion of a crack in the brain of one or the other, or of at least a very *decided disposition for waggery*. Mr. Burke states that when he called upon Mr. Edmonds after the investigation of the latter, he very amiably requested Mr. Burke to sit to him for his portrait. The desire of the Cashier to enrich his picture gallery with the portrait of the man who had caused him so much trouble, is really one of the most touching instances of Christian forgiveness that we remember. On the other hand, Mr. Edmonds relates an equally remarkable instance of tenderness on the part of Mr. Burke. Mr. Burke having succeeded in ousting Mr. Edmonds from the Cashiership, writes a letter to him requesting him to use his influence in having him (Burke) appointed to the place from which he had just been removed through his machinations.

Altogether, the two Cashiers are making an *exposé* which reminds us very much of Stephen Blackpool's "muddle." It is intimated that Mr. Knapp, the President of the Bank, is preparing his statement of the affair, and, out of the whole, the public will be likely to learn some edifying facts in regard to the manners and management of the Bank officers.

The Tables Turned.

Suits for breaking marriage promises are in this country usually brought by the female sex. We remember no case here in which a gentleman has sued a lady for breach of promise of marriage. In England a different practice seems to obtain. We find in the London papers the report of a case where suit was brought by a Mr. Holder, Captain in the 5th regiment of Lancashire Militia, aged 32, against a young lady of great personal attractions named Agnes Josling, who had promised to marry him, accepted his presents, written him very long and very affectionate letters, worn the ring that pledged their mutual faith, and afterwards refused to marry him, because she had discovered she did not *love* him, but was only *grateful* to him for his attentions. The suit was brought, the plaintiff said, not to recover damages for wounded affections, but to cover the expenses he had incurred in paying visits, making presents, and getting ready for the wedding. His counsel thought £400 would cover all these, and had offered to accept £350; but the unfair fair one who had inflicted the injury, refused to settle on such terms. The jury returned a verdict for £300 damages. Suppose the practice should be introduced among us!

The Fever at Norfolk.

Although the yellow fever continues its work of death in Norfolk without abatement, there is good ground for hope that the number of cases will soon be lessened. Ample accommodations for hospital purposes, adapted to every requirement, have been obtained, and nurses are arriving every day. There is no doubt that very many cases which proved fatal, would, under more favorable circumstances, such as careful nursing and proper medical attendance, have had a more gratifying termination. The newspapers published in that city on Friday, are filled with brighter hopes than those of an earlier issue. They are cheered by the substantial sympathy they receive from abroad, and by a belief that the fever has assumed a milder form.

The Railroad Disaster.

We continue this morning our report of the testimony given at the Coroner's inquest, concerning the recent dreadful catastrophe at Burlington. The investigation, as prosecuted, is very thorough, and although on many points the evidence is conflicting, the important facts of the case are sufficiently established. The verdict of the Jury will not be rendered, probably, until this afternoon.

In addition to the report of the evidence, &c., we publish an impressive and eloquent sermon, preached by Bishop Doane, at Burlington, yesterday morning, upon this subject.

Affairs in Mexico.

We have received accounts of the abdication of Santa Anna, through the New-Orleans papers, much more in detail than previously published. The reports by telegraph are confirmed. Santa Anna left the City of Mexico on the 9th of August, at the head of 1,400 soldiers, under the pretext of quelling *the revolution in Vera Cruz*. On arriving at the fortress of Perote, he unveiled his real design, issued a proclamation depositing the Government in the hands of Pavon, Vega and Salas, and sailed on the 17th of August for Havana, as is supposed. His ministers did not remain long behind him, fortunately for themselves, as the popular excitement which destroyed much of their property, would in all probability have dealt harshly with them had they been within reach. Subsequently Carrera was appointed Provisional President for six months. The new Government has in it a large proportion of the last one, who are closely united with the Church, and the liberal party are in consequence very much dissatisfied. A guard for the *Presidency* is very likely to ensue, the result of which cannot be *foretold*. The pleasure of Alvarez and Comonfort is not yet known.

The Submarine Telegraph.

We understand that private advices received from Sydney, Nova Scotia, Saturday morning, stated that the cable for the Submarine Telegraph was lost in a gale, and that the excursion party that went out to see it laid down will return to this City in the course of four or five days.

Amusements.

Metropolitan Theatre.—To-night M'lle Rachel makes her first appearance before an American audience at this theatre. To-morrow every one will say it marks an epoch in the history of American art. Not only is this remarkable *tragedienne* the greatest artist of her age, but the sole representative of a drama which would otherwise be dead. French tragedy lives in M'lle Rachel. *Her genius alone makes it acceptable* to the Parisians of to-day, and when she is gone, it will go, too. At least, modern criticism unhesitatingly says so.

In anticipation of to-night's performances we wish to say a word or two about the general principles of French tragedy. A glance at the theory will enable us to appreciate the practical excellence of M'lle Rachel's efforts. French tragedy is so peculiar, so unlike anything to which we are accustomed, that, without this necessary inkling, *it is almost impossible to enjoy as we should* the admirable entertainments now offered to us. We say this out of no respect to French tragedy as a school, but to M'lle Rachel and her associate artists who vitalize it. Whatever may be the opinions of those who witness the performances of to-night concerning the merits of the play, there will, we venture to say, be but one opinion concerning the great excellence of the players.

We are all tolerably familiar with the modern French drama, for in truth is it not our own? Do we not crib it with eagerness, and localize it by leaving out all the delicious scandal about the married state? But French Tragedy is an article which no country has had the hardihood to steal. La Harpe, speaking of it in general, and of Corneille in particular, says "their tone rises above flatness only to fall into the opposite extreme of affectation." This is perhaps a little unjust, for there is certainly much to admire in the poetical composition of these works. Rhetorical excellence, and occasionally brilliant narrative power, seem to us to be the redeeming traits of what would otherwise be wearisome works. The first thing that strikes an American on seeing a French tragedy, is the total absence of dramatic action. There are no "situations," no progress; no breath-suspending crises. Instead of these, the action and plot are explained in lengthy narratives. All the excitement has to be got out of the dialogue or not at all. To such an extent is this carried, that when, to satisfy poetic justice, some one has to be killed, the deed is quietly done (in the Tombs fashion) behind the scenes. Thus, in "Horatius," *Camilla* steps out quietly to be slaughtered. We hear her groans in the next room, and from this purely circumstantial evidence, conclude that the deed is done. These things have to be understood in their proper light before French tragedy can be enjoyed, and as they are the result of system, they may perhaps be worth understanding.

About the time that our own immortal Shakspere was writing his romantic dramas and plays, the French dramatists were vigorously delving for correct classic forms and models. The Greek tragedies and those of Seneca were translated, and long prosy discussions were indulged in, to prove that nothing could be good that was not several thousand years old. The ancients were said to be the only masters of dramatic art, and what the ancients had done, constituted the models of classic propriety. To accord with this theory, it became necessary to follow the rules and conditions of the ancient stage. The result was, the present French tragedy, as we are now about to have it interpreted by M'lle Rachel. In all important particulars, it is based on the strictest rules of Aristotle and Plato. Corneille made a few unimportant deviations, but they were so trifling that he wrote a pamphlet to justify them by the rules of the ancients. They are enough, however, to make the tragedies of Corneille the most satisfying to the appetite of the present day.

It becomes imperative, therefore, to know what were the principles of the Ancient Classic Drama; for, without this knowledge, we shall scarcely be able to enjoy the *force* and vigor of the French imitations. It is no easy task to make clear what thousands have unsuccessfully attempted to explain. Still it is possible to convey to our readers and to those who are desirous of seeing M'lle Rachel, an idea of the general principles which governed the older French dramatists, and imposed restraints on their imagination and feeling,—whether advantageously or not we are now to determine. The three great points of ancient drama, then, are the unities of *Action*, *Time* and *Place*; that is, the *Action*, which leads to the catastrophe of the play, must be sufficiently brief to be comprehended easily. "The extent of a tragedy," says Aristotle, "is always sufficiently great, if by a series of probable or necessary consequences, a reverse from adversity to prosperity, or from happiness to misery is brought about;" the *Time* sufficiently short to admit of none but the highest emotions. "It should seek as far as possible to circumscribe itself within one revolution of the Sun," says the same authority; and the *Place* sufficiently important to render a change of scene unnecessary. All these definitions have been disputed in every particular, and it is not easy to find two critics who agree on the subject. In the best French tragedies, as in some of the ancient classic ones, deviations are sometimes made. But for general purposes what we have said will be sufficient.

It will be perceived, therefore, that severity and simplicity are the characteristics of the French tragedies so far as plots are concerned. No underplots or perplexing mysteries are admissible; nothing, indeed, but what can be told by one person to another, and be immediately understood by all. Bereft thus of incident and progress, French tragedy takes refuge in language and versification. What action there is is of the strongest kind, and is immediate in its effects. In the very nature of things it must be strong, for, as it is mostly explained in a narrative form, it would lose its interest were it other than of intensest.

So much for the general scheme of French tragedy. The play in which M'lle Rachel makes her début ("Horatius,") is from the pen of [illegible] Corneille. The tragedy is perhaps one of that distinguished author's best productions, although it does not rank with his other dramatic works of a different character. The language is exalted throughout—sometimes more than exalted—bombastic and annoying from perpetual versification.

We give an outline of the plot. The characters are *Camilla*, a Roman lady, (M'lle Rachel;) *Sabina*, an Alban lady, wife to *Horatius*; *Julia*, a Roman lady; *Horatius*, *père*; *Horatius*, *fils*; *Curiatius*, an Alban, lover of Camilla; *Valerius*, in love with Camilla.

On the rising of the curtain the citizens of Alba and Rome are at war with each other; the armies are drawn up in battle array, to the great terror and grief of *Sabina* and *Camilla*. For whoever gains the day, one of the ladies must suffer—their domestic relations extending to both armies. If the Romans are victorious *Sabina's* country will be subject to Rome, and three of her brothers killed; and if the Albans gain the day her husband (*a Roman*) will be subdued and possibly slain. Her situation is a trying one, and *Camilla's* is no better. *Curiatius*, her lover, is in the Alban army, and her three brothers in the Ranks of the Romans. (One of the inconveniences of loving a foreigner.) Thus she must suffer grief under any circumstances. Fortunately the conflict of the two armies is averted by a timely proposition from the Dictator, that three chosen men from each side shall be selected to decide the day by mortal combat. *Curiatius* (the Alban,) hurries to *Camilla*, and joyfully informs her of this happy termination to their strife, but her joy is soon changed to sorrow, by the arrival of a messenger, who announces that the Albans have selected *Curiatius* and his two brothers for their champions, and that *Horatius* (the Roman,) and *his* two brothers have been selected by the Romans. Here the *plot is immediately narrowed down* to an unnatural family conflict, and a host of emotions of the fiercest character are provoked. Every kind of appeal is made to the combatants, but in vain; each champion is proud of the honor conferred on him by the choice of his country, and is apparently determined to abnegate all human feeling. The time arrives for the conflict, and notwithstanding all opposition, it takes place. *Julia* (a Roman lady), who has been on the battle field, brings word soon after to the elder *Horatius* that two of his sons have been killed, and that the third (*Sabrina's* husband) has sought safety in flight. *Horatius père* impressively curses *Horatius fils* for running away, on the ground that to survive is dishonorable whilst there was the alternative of death. At this juncture another messenger arrives who puts a different complexion on things. The flight of *Horatius fils* was, it seems, only a stratagem to separate the three Albans, and was so successful that the Roman cut down his three opponents and gained the day. *Camilla's* lover is of course one of the victims, and she is inconsolable. When her victorious brother arrives she greets him with passionate tears and bursts of bitter rage. *Horatius* is naturally disturbed at this reception and talks a good deal about Glory and Rome, and about avenging the loss of his two brothers and bringing honor to the roof of their ancient father. *Camilla* fiercely asks who will avenge her for the loss of her lover, and talks with such aggravating common sense that *Horatius fils* loses all patience, and stabs her—not however, before she has uttered a fearful malediction on Rome.

As we have before stated, none of these actions take place on the stage. They are narrated in high-toned verse. Portions of the second and third acts are remarkably fine, and afford ample scope for the genius of Mlle. Rachel. But the fourth act is where the enthusiasm will come from. Nothing has ever been seen in this country equal to the outbursts of wild passion which precede the denouement.

Burton's Theatre.—Who will not be glad to hear that this neat little place is to be opened to-night for the season? A company of which we know nothing, from the fact that it is principally new, has been secured, and Mr. Burton himself, together with some of the old favorites of last season, appears. The pieces selected for to-night are well established and cannot fail to delight the audience.

Broadway Theatre.—Gabriel Ravel's engagement here has been so preeminently successful that it is to continue for a week, (perhaps two,) longer. The troupe appears to-night in favorite pieces.

Niblo's Garden.—"Cinderella" is withdrawn for the present. In its place we are to have the "Daughter of the Regiment" to-night. Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Harrison, and the other artistes of the troupe appear in this charming Opera.

Barnum's Museum.—The Dramatic season here commences to-night. The company is quite strong, remaining in important respects as it was last season. A new drop scene has been painted by Delamano, representing the Battle of Balaklava, surrounded by medallion likenesses of the belligerents. There will be two performances to-day. In the afternoon at 3 "Quite at Home" and the "Wandering Minstrel." In the evening at 7½ the Comedy of "Wild Oats."

Tabernacle.—A Testimonial Concert will come off here to-night for the benefit of that very worthy and courageous man, Charles Parkes, of Hose Company No. 25. It will be remembered that Parkes was severely injured at the Jennings fire last year—hopelessly so, it was thought. Go, if you possibly can.

Concert.—M'lle Parodi's third Concert is announced for Wednesday evening next. The Mollenhauer brothers will assist.

Buckleys' Serenaders, No. 539 Broadway, and Geo. Christy & Wood's, No. 472 Broadway, offer excellent programmes to-night.

City Mortality—Inspector's Report.

According to the City Inspector's report, the deaths in New-York, from the 25th of August until the 1st of September, amount to 548. Of these, 77 were men, 61 women, 192 boys, 218 girls; 138 were adults and 410 children. Of children under one year there were 224; between one and two, 130; between two and five 39, and from five to ten 7. The deaths of aged persons were as follows: From 40 years to 50, 20; from 50 to 60, 21; from 60 to 70, 12; from 70 to 80, 11; from 80 to 90, 2; from 90 to 100, 3. Their places of nativity were: Austria, 1; British America, 1; England, 10; France, 1; Germany 17; Ireland, 64; Portugal, 1; Scotland, 6; South America, 1; United States, 443; unknown, 3; 100 died of brain and nervous diseases; 93 of diseases of the lungs, throat, &c.; 237 of bowel complaints and general fevers; and the remainder with the ordinary diseases incidental to a large City. The general health of New-York is satisfactory, as compared with the same period in other years. There is no epidemic or endemic diseases of a serious character. Sixty-four of the deaths last week occurred in our public institutions.

The Common Council.

Both Boards of the Common Council will commence their September sessions this afternoon, at 5 o'clock. We hope that the worthy Aldermen will find time to act upon many important matters which have been on their hands during the "heated term."

The paving of the Bowery with granite, and Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street with iron, are important matters that ought to be disposed of immediately. The plans for the new City Hall have also been in the Committee of the Whole for months, after passing unanimously through the Board of Councilmen.

This very important matter has been delayed quite too long for the best interests of the City, and we hope that no further delay will be deemed necessary on the part of the Aldermen. The condition of the records in the various Departments, as shown by the committee appointed by the last Legislature, offers a conclusive reason for immediate action in order to secure a safe and suitable depository for these invaluable documents.

Reopening of the City Schools.

The various Public Schools reopen this morning after the annual vacation. The school buildings have been cleaned and repaired, under the direction of Mr. McVey, Superintendent of School Buildings, and are generally in first rate order. Additions and improvements have been made to several of the old houses erected under the direction of the old Public School Society, which will make them very commodious and desirable for school uses.

Fordham College.

The Summer vacation to the pupils of Fordham College has just closed, and the school reopens to-day, (Monday.) It is requested that the attendance of the scholars at the resumption of the Fall and Winter term of this excellent institution, will be punctual and full.

Brooklyn Schools.

All of the public schools in Brooklyn will reopen this day. During the vacation all of the school buildings have been renovated, and, where necessary, repairs have been made.

The numerous private institutions of learning for which Brooklyn is so justly celebrated, will also be reopened the present week.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA. THE INNOCENCE OF WHICH IS PROVED BY THE CERTIFICATE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, GIVEN BY JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., AND THE VALUE OF WHICH IS PROVED BY THE TESTIMONY FREQUENTLY PUBLISHED. NO SWELLED HEADS OR SWELLED LEGS, OR TERRIBLE NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS, OR MERCURIAL DISEASES, OR POISONED CONSTITUTIONS, CAN RESULT FROM ITS USE. ITS HARMLESS CHARACTER ADMITS ITS FREE USE AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY MALARIA, FOR WHICH ATMOSPHERIC POISON IT IS A PERFECT ANTIDOTE, PRONOUNCED SO BY SCIENCE, PROVED SO BY EXPERIENCE.

This wonderful cure, equally powerful and innocent, came destined by nature not only to relieve all the human family who will use it from malarious diseases, but to do an equally good work by entirely superseding all the treatment, whether scientific or empirical, by poisonous and destructive drugs.

GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 183 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., WELLS & CO., Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and Druggists generally.

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS, THE MOST CONVENIENT, SAFEST, AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE. Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable druggists.

LEARY & CO.'S FALL FASHION.—THE SUBscribers will offer THIS DAY, Sept. 3, in accordance with their quarterly custom, the Fall Style of Gentlemen's HATS. Our customers and the public generally, we trust, will be particularly pleased with the style and quality of the Hats introduced by us for the present Autumn, as for lightness, elegance and durability it has never been surpassed. N. B.—We offer different grades, of the same style, at different prices. LEARY & CO., Astor House, Broadway.

IMPORTANT NEWS. VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDERS SALAMANDER SAFES. [illegible] C. H. CAMPFIELD, Agent. SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 6, 1855. [illegible] J. T. THOMAS, Savannah, Ga. A large assortment with "Powder Proof Locks" for sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of [illegible] Rich's and Wilder's patents. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the quackery of the times, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. DR. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

NOTICE.—WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT THE remainder of our Summer stock of clothing, without regard to cost or cost, a rare chance for gentlemen going South. We are also getting in for our early Fall and Winter trade the most elegant assortment of superior clothing ever offered in New-York, which we expect to sell at such low prices as to command the attention of many more than our hundred thousand customers. DEVLIN & JESSUP, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.

FREE TO SAN FRANCISCO.—PERSONS WHO wish to go free from attacks of cholera, dysentery, colic and sea-sickness, should not fail to get a bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' warranted VENETIAN LINIMENT; any kind of water can be drank with it [illegible] the [illegible] of this celebrated Liniment. It is worth its weight in gold, no one should sail without it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 60 Cortlandt-st.; sold by the druggists throughout the United States.

SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and rich. Also, the largest stock of window shades and other window ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No. 291 Broadway.

JET GOODS.—JET AND GOLD JEWELRY—COMprising bracelets, brooches, necklaces, ear rings, shawl pins, watch guards, cuff pins, sleeve buttons, studs, &c.; also parasols, traveling bags, shell combs, fans, bags, and a great variety of useful articles, at OSBORNE BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 227 Broadway, cor. Spring-st.

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received, per late arrivals, several large invoices of elegant Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Molde[illegible] Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms; also, scrofula, old ulcers and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the civilized, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETING.—AS WE ARE about to open a new store at No. 244 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., we shall sell off a large portion of our stock at No. 223 Pearl-st., at astonishingly low prices. Good Brussels carpets at 5s. per yard, and other goods at an equally great sacrifice. YOUNG & JAYNE, 223 Pearl-st.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—JUST RECEIVED, AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Reticules, Necklaces, Toilet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Traveling and Courier Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps. Also, every variety of Toys, Dolls and games of amusement, at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

BIRD'S FALL PATTERN HATS—BIRD, NO. 49 Nassau-st., will introduce the Standard Patterns on MONDAY, Sept. 3. The fabrics of the subscriber are manufactured without reference to cost of material or workmanship, and are fully equal to the productions of any house in the trade. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-street, near Maiden-lane.

SEPTEMBER, 1855.—OPENING OF THE FALL Campaign, at EVANS' clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st. Splendid business coats, $5; blue dress coats, $10; fine black frock coats, $8; fancy cassimere pants, $2 50; beautiful Fall vests, $1.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York.

PRESERVE YOUR FRUITS.—FRUITS AND VEGetables can be preserved fresh and perfect in Arthur's Self-Sealing Cans, which for simplicity and economy, are preferred above all other cans. For sale wholesale and retail, by JOHN ALLEN, No. 10 Beekman-st.

KNOX'S CO., NO. 128 BROADWAY.—FALL FASHIONS for gentlemen's hats and caps. Their assortment is complete.

[illegible]

The opinion to which you allude was given by me in July last, upon the request addressed to me by the Governor, "as his legal adviser," and it seems to me proper that, under these circumstances, he should be the sole judge of the expediency of its publication. Personally, I have no objection to its being made public, and were it not for the reason I have stated, I would afford me pleasure to oblige you by complying with your request. But, without the consent of the Governor, I do not feel myself at liberty to furnish the copy you desire.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,

O. HOFFMAN.

JACOB C. CUYLER, Esq.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEMULLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS—THE MOST CONVENIENT, SAFEST, AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE. Sold by C. D. DEMULLER, Agent, at the Depot, No. 341 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

MARGARET BUCHANAN—Will find her sister MARY, lately from Canada, at Mrs. ALGAN'S, No. 135 West 18th-st., New-York.

MR. FERDINAND ACKERMANN—Has been dismissed from our employment. New-York, Aug. 31, 1855. KU[illegible] & CO., No. 23 John-st.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.—A reunion of the officers of the Army, Navy, Marines and Volunteers who served in Mexico during the War will take place at DELMONICO'S, corner of Chambers and Broadway, N. Y., on the 14th of September next, the anniversary of the occupation of the City of Mexico, [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and competent young woman, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent English women, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A young man, eighteen years of age, [illegible] Address EDWARD, Daily Times Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework; [illegible] D. ROCH.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, in a private family, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—As partner or teacher in a first class Boys' Boarding School, by a person who has been Principal of such a school for seven years, and can command patronage. Address PRINCIPAL, Times Office.

SERVANTS.—Female help of all kinds for City and country, may be had at the office, No. 128 Bowery, [illegible]

SERVANT WANTED—A girl who can come well recommended as cook, washer and ironer, and for general housework; [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a man from the country, in a Flour and Feed Store. Can control a good trade. Address S. J. E., Times Office.

TO EMPLOYERS.—Families from the City and country in want of good servants will find at the Office No. 130 Bowery, a good selection of cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, general housemaids, and small girls. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise 25 cents.

GARDENER AND WIFE WANTED—Without children; the wife as laundress and to take charge of dairy, or chambermaid and laundress; [illegible] Inquire of J. H. TURNER, No. 14 Wooster-st., before 10 o'clock every morning.

SCHOOL ROOM WANTED.—The basement or room on first floor, of a house in a good neighborhood, located above Spring-st., and west of Broadway, to be used for a school for young children. Address SCHOOL ROOM, at this office.

SCHOOL.—Wanted to purchase, a school for young children located in a good neighborhood. Address, with statement of number of scholars, cost of furniture, &c., C. H. S., at this office.

TEACHER.—Wanted, by a young lady who has taught two years in a New-England Seminary of note, a situation [illegible] Address VAN DEUSENVILLE, Post-Office, Massachusetts.

ANY PERSON—Desirous of obtaining the services of a competent and intelligent woman as housekeeper, [illegible]

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTED—Of middle age, to manage and engage in the labor of a boarding house in the country. [illegible] Address (post-paid) TEACHER, Box No. 1,536, [illegible]

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—[illegible]

LIBRARIAN WANTED—By an Association; [illegible] Address LIBRARY, Box No. 1,307, Post-Office.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED—Cooks, waiters, nurses and other male and female domestics, [illegible] J. C. GALLAGHER, Agent.

TEACHER WANTED—In a Young Ladies' Boarding School in the City, as Assistant in the English Department, [illegible] Address Box No. 1,236, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—Fifty sideservants daily registered from families returning to town [illegible] Mrs. C. E. PARKER, Female Superintendent. F. BROWNE, General Agent.

TO LAWYERS.—A gentleman practicing law in this City, wishes to be connected with a lawyer as Clerk, [illegible] Any communication addressed to LEX, care of A. P. MAUGH, No. 2 Tryon Row, N. Y., will receive immediate attention.

A LADY OF CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE AS A MUSIC TEACHER—Wishes to enter a family [illegible] Address CATHARINE, Times Office, or No. 87 Henry-st., Brooklyn. [illegible]

AN AMERICAN WIDOW AND DAUGHTER—With excellent testimonials wish situations in a gentleman's family, as professed cook, or nurse, and children's nurse and seamstress. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY—Is desirous of making an engagement with a respectable family, whose children she might instruct in the elementary branches, German, French and English, and music. Best references given, by applying Box No. 613 Post Office.

WANTED FOR WHALING VOYAGES—Young American men wanted, also coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths, cooks and steward; advances from $60 to $75 to outfit. Apply No. 25 West-st., near Pier No. 4 North River.

ANY IMPORTING OR BANKING HOUSE, OR incorporated company, in want of a thorough and competent accountant and rapid penman, may hear of one desiring a situation, on application to Box No. 1,751 Post-Office.

NO. 287 BROADWAY—Corner Reade, at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S, can be obtained respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help for hotels, boarding-houses and private families. [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS COOKS, NURSES, LAUNDRESSES, &c.—Are wanted immediately for excellent situations now ready, at THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, is very successful in supplying families, boarding-houses, &c., with female servants. Office No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED.—25 Fur Hat Trimmers. Inquire corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn. J. H. PRENTICE & CO.

FIRST-RATE WATCHMAKER WANTED—To go a short distance in the country. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 27 Maiden-lane.

BOY WANTED—In a law office, 14 to 16 years of age, who writes a good hand. Address LAWYER, at office of this paper in applicant's hand-writing.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—In Brooklyn, convenient to Fulton Ferry, in a good location, a small or moderate sized house; price not to exceed $7,000. Address H. C. L., Box No. 2,681 New-York Post-Office, stating price and location.

WANTED TO RENT.—A moderate sized modern-built house, [illegible]

WANTED TO PURCHASE A HOUSE—In the upper part of the City, [illegible]

SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE WANTED—In Brooklyn or New-York, [illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—In this City, [illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—Wanted to rent for one year, [illegible] Address W. H., No. 10 University place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

HUNTER'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST

AND

JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

A Monthly Periodical of 16 pages 4to., double columns, under the Editorship of R. HUNTER, M. D., and devoted to the Discussion of Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. [illegible]

THE SPECIALIST is published at $1 per annum, or 10 cents for a single number, and may be obtained of all booksellers and agents throughout the Union.

SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & CO.,

No. 18 Beekman-st.

F. BALDWIN, AGENT,

APPRISE THE BOOKSELLING TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, that they have now received full supplies of their STANDARD and CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

They wish to draw attention to their Catalogue of ILLUSTRATED JUVENILE BOOKS. Among them are: [illegible]

Complete Catalogues of our publications may be had on application.

NEW WORK ON CALIFORNIA.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,

WILL PUBLISH ON SEPTEMBER 5,

THE ANNALS OF SAN FRANCISCO,

containing a summary of the history of the first discovery, settlement, progress and present condition of CALIFORNIA, and a complete history of all the important events connected with ITS GREAT CITY, to which are added biographical memoirs of some prominent citizens. By JOHN SOULE, JOHN H. GIHON, M. D., and JAMES NISBET. [illegible]

Agents wanted to sell the above valuable work.

A GREAT SUCCESS!

THE NEW NOVEL, BY THE AUTHOR OF "ALONE."

THE HIDDEN PATH.

BY MARION HARLAND OF RICHMOND, VA.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASS MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.—The Workingmen of the City of New-York are hereby convened at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, (opposite the New-York Hotel,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the best means of securing—1st. The abolition of the contract system. 2d. The improvement of the public lands and lots belonging to the City, for the benefit of the tenantry. 3d. The election to legislative offices of representatives of workingmen; and 4th. The submission of all laws involving issues not decided prior to and by the election of the representatives to the direct vote of the people. "Work for all," at just, living wages; "homes for all," at low and gradually diminishing rents, and the integrity and perpetuity of representative Democratic institutions. Every man in favor of the above measures, will not fail to attend the meeting. The Park Committee will report a plan of organization for the ensuing election.

COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM ARBUTHNOT, WILLIAM ROWE,
WILLIAM WEST, BENJ. PRICE,
D. C. HENDERSON, J. J. BRADSHAW.

A GENERAL MEETING—Of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BUTCHER'S REAL ESTATE HIDE ASSOCIATION, [illegible] S. P. PATTERSON, President. EDWARD PHILLIPS, Secretary. GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The members of this society are hereby notified to attend the third annual meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway. The annual reports will be presented and officers for the ensuing year elected. N. B.—No member in arrears is entitled to a vote. By order. JAMES H. AIKMAN, General Secretary.

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Between Grand and Broome sts.

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ON MONDAY, SEPT. 3,

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PARIS CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

At his newly arranged and commodious Show Rooms,

No. 361 Broadway.

The inspection of the ladies of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and surrounding neighborhoods, as also of strangers visiting the metropolis, is most respectfully solicited on the above named day, when will be presented for their approval what is believed to be the most recherché and beautiful array of fashionable novelties in cloaks and mantillas ever imported into this country.

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We have just received, direct from Paris, for the Fall Trade, all the Newest Styles and Choicest Colors of French Flowers and Paris Feathers, which we offer at very low prices for cash. Also, just received, [illegible]

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Suitable for

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Which they offer

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Upon the most favorable terms,

To which they invite the attention of the

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Store closed on Saturdays.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS.

CHARLES HEARD & CO.,

NO. 301 GRAND ST.,

Have just opened, for the inspection of their patrons and strangers visiting the City, a full assortment of

RICH DRESS GOODS,

Comprising RICH BROCHE AND STELLA SHAWLS, latest importation.

RICH PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS, new styles.

RICH FRENCH MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, new designs.

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A SUPERIOR LINE OF

RICH BOMBAZINES, CANTON CLOTHS, ALPACAS, and MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, (all wool.)

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,

No. 91 LIBERTY-ST.

Have now open a very large stock of

SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing full lines of all the newest Paris styles of Silks and other fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade. Our stock, in point of quality, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The Trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS,

FROM AUCTION AND IMPORTATION.

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OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 389 Grand-st., corner Forsyth, and No. 487 8th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

BRODIE'S FALL CLOAKS.

GEORGE BRODIE, Nos. 51 Canal and 62 Lispenard sts., has now in store a large assortment of novelties in velvet, cloth and Moire antique cloaks and mantillas, to which he invites the inspection of wholesale cash and short time buyers.

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No. 182 FULTON-ST., UP STAIRS.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,

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Will sell BUTTONS, Shell, Horn and Rubber COMBS, PINS, NEEDLES, BRUSHES, TAPES, BOBBINS and FANS, with a great variety of Small Wares. CHEAP FOR CASH.

ARRIVAL OF A MOST FASHIONABLE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF FRENCH GOODS—which have been selected by MR. ROBERTS, from the most beautiful designs shown at the exhibition lately held in Paris. The stock will be ready for inspection, on TUESDAY, the 4th inst. The ladies of New-York and strangers are invited to call. PELEE ROBERTS & CO., No. 373 Broadway.

CASHMERE STELLA SHAWLS.—A large assortment of this elegant style of Shawls, just received, will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 3. UPSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE, No. 471 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

A SUPERB STOCK OF RICH DRESS SILKS—Entirely new, for the Fall Trade, will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

UPSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE,

No. 471 Broadway,

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MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS.—300 pieces of the richest quality manufactured, comprising every shade of color, and cut in lengths to suit purchasers, will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 3. UPSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE, No. 471 Broadway, Between Grand and Broome-sts.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS.—GEORGE KEYES, No. [illegible] Bowery, has just received his first importation of Dry Goods adapted to the Fall trade, consisting of new and beautiful designs of Moire Antique Silks, Cashmeres, Delaines and Shawls, French Merinoes and Paramattas, in every shade. Also, Carpets, Oilcloths, Window Shades, &c.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—Just received, a splendid assortment of Brussels, Point, Valenciennes, Mechlin and Black Guipure Laces. Also, a new line of fine French Embroideries. GENIN'S BAZAAR, St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 513 Broadway.

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CHEAP POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.—1,000 dozen men's L. C. Handkerchiefs. Prices from 3s. to 6s. each; a great bargain. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

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YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For boys from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. [illegible], BAILEY & CO., No. 9 Park-place, N. Y.

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FURS.—J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., Importer and Manufacturer of European and American Furs for Ladies' wear.

Southern and Western customers will please examine his Sewn and Ermine Trimmings; also, fancy Victorines and Cuffs, suitable for their trade. His long experience in the business enables him to sell much less than [illegible]

His assortment comprises Capes, Mantillas, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs of every description of Fur in use; besides Sleigh Robes, Foot Muffs, Ladies' and Gents' Fur Gloves. No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE. TERESA PARODI'S THIRD GRAND CONCERT.

WEDNESDAY EV., Sept. 5, at NIBLO'S SALOON. Director and Conductor MAURICE STRAKOSCH.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

[illegible]

Tickets to all parts of the Hall $1. To be obtained at Messrs. HALL & SON'S, JOLLY'S, HORACE WATERS. Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor and Manager.—J. GREENWOOD, Jr., Assistant Manager.—GRAND REOPENING on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1855, with appropriate éclat, and under the most felicitous auspices of the

DRAMATIC SEASON OF 1855–6,

with new scenery of the most picturesque character, a new Drop Curtain, magnificently executed by Delamano, embracing a brilliant picture of

THE BATTLE OF BALAKLAVA,

(that most extraordinary of contests in the whole volume of human history,) surrounded by

MEDALLION LIKENESSES OF THE BELLIGERENTS,

the Emperors of Russia and of France, Queen Victoria and the Sultan, as well as of General St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, the two commanders in that unparalleled victory.

THE NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY

is admitted to be one of unrivaled strength and ability, under the lead of that popular favorite Mr. C. W. CLARKE, comprising, among other names, those of

[illegible]

and forming a corps dramatique of surpassing talent for the production

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

of elegant Moral Dramas, sterling Temperance Plays, solid English Comedies, Comic Local Farces, Lively Pantomimes, Gorgeous Spectacles, Pleasing Operettas, Pretty Ballets, Singing, Dancing, Music, &c., &c., thus presenting a fascinating and ever-varied combination of Popular Amusements, in which MIRTH AND MODESTY may be judiciously intermingled, and all tastes gratified, without offending the honestly conscientious.

On MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1855,

In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, will be presented the very amusing piece entitled QUITE AT HOME. [illegible]

ALL THE CURIOSITIES, including the Living Ostriches, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., &c., may be seen as usual without extra charge.

Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents. Parquette and first Balcony, 12½ cents extra.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—OPEN FOR THE SEASON, MONDAY, SEPT. 3. NEWLY PAINTED AND EMBELLISHED, WITH SEVERAL ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.—Several valuable additions to the Company.

NEW ACTORS

have been engaged, viz.:

Mr. BRADLEY, his first appearance in New-York.
Mr. BELTON BAI[illegible]FORD, his first appearance here.
Mr. WILLIAM BURKE, his first appearance here.
Mr. DYOTT, his first appearance these two years.
Mr. FRED. LYSTER, his first appearance here.
Mr. LEFFINGWELL, his first appearance here.
Mr. CARPENTER, his first appearance here.
Miss ROSALIE DURAND, the American Prima Donna, her first appearance here.
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS, her first appearance here.
Miss KNOWLES, her first appearance here.
Miss ROBINSON, her first appearance here.
Miss HALL, Miss MAXWELL, Miss SMITH, &c.

OLD FAVORITES.

Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, the popular comedian,

[illegible]

MR. BURTON.

On MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1855, will be produced Buckstone's Comedy, in 3 acts, entitled the

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Ebenezer Sudden.....Mr. Burton
Mr. Jabber.....Mr. G. Jordan
Mrs. Trapper.....Mrs. Hughes
Matilda.....Mrs. Burton
Celestine (her first appearance here).....Miss Knowles

A KISS IN THE DARK.

Mr. Selim Pettibone.....Mr. Wm. Burke
(His first appearance here.)
Frank Fathom.....Mr. Murchant
Mary (her first appearance).....Miss Robinson

To conclude with the laughable piece of

DEAF AS A POST.

Tristram Sappy, Esq.....Mr. Burton
Captain Templeton.....Mr. G. Jordan
Mrs. Plumley.....Mrs. Walters
Sally Maggs.....Mrs. Burton

The Orchestra, the same as last year, will be under the conductorship of Mr. Tissington.

Dress Boxes and Parquet.....Fifty Cents
Second Tier, or Family Circle.....Twenty-five Cents
Orchestra Chairs, with cushions.....One Dollar each
Private Boxes.....Five Dollars

Doors open at 7¼; Begin at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—On MONDAY, Sept. 3, first time in this country, M. DE PREMARY'S new Comedy of

LES DROITS DE L'HOMME.

[illegible]

After which, will be presented CORNEILLE'S celebrated Tragedy of

LES HORACES,

With the following powerful cast.

Horace, père.....M. Latouche
Horace, fils.....M. Randoux
Curiace.....M. L. Beauvallet
Valere.....M. Chery
Flavian.....M. Dieudonne
Sabine.....Mlle. Durand
Julie.....Mlle. Brieul
Camille.....Mlle. RACHEL

PRICES OF ADMISSION TO MLLE. RACHEL'S PERFORMANCES.

Orchestra Seats, Parquet and Parquet Circle.....$3
First Circle.....$2
Upper Circle.....$1

Numbered seats may be secured in advance at the above prices, with a small addition of 25 cents per seat, by applying at the Metropolitan Theatre, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and at the Office No. 49 Wall-st., room No. 28, from 10 A. to 3 P. M. For private boxes, apply as above.

Persons having numbered seats will be pleased to retain such part of their checks as will be returned to them by the ticket receivers.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1855.

The renowned PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY in Donizetti's Comic Opera of the

DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Marie.....Miss L. Pyne
Tonio.....Mr. W. Harrison

TUESDAY—Bellini's SOMNAMBULA.

Due notice will be given of the next performance of the Grand Opera of CINDERELLA.

Tickets.....Fifty Cents
Orchestra Seats.....One Dollar
Private Boxes.....Five Dollars

Box Office open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., for securing Orchestra seats and Private Boxes only. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—THIS EVENING, Sept. 3, will be presented the Grand Fairy Pantomime, entitled the

MAGIC PILLS.

Dandy Grimaldo.....Gabriel Ravel
The Frog.....Philippe Martinetti

The beautiful Ballet of

THE CAPTIVE.

The MARTINETTI FAMILY will go through their most wonderful performances.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—NOTICE.—The ladies and gentlemen, musicians, artists, &c., engaged in the above establishment, are requested to meet on the stage at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 4th of September, in order to arrange for its early opening for the season. By order of the Lessee. JOHN LESTER WALLACK, Stage Manager.

RACHEL'S PERFORMANCES.—M. RAPHAEL FELIX respectfully informs the public that a few numbered seats in the parquette, parquette circle and first circle, may still be secured at both offices of the Metropolitan Theatre, [illegible]

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA.

300 FEET HIGH.

CIRCUMFERENCE 100 FEET, DIAMETER 31 FEET.

THE EXHIBITION of this unequaled Monarch of the Forest will close on the 1st of October next. [illegible] Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, the great burlesque on the Opera of

CINDERELLA.

In four acts, with beautiful scenery, dresses, transformations, &c.

Preceding the Opera,

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Concert commences at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets to all parts of the house, 25 cents.

The CHILD OF THE REGIMENT is in preparation.

THE LAST THREE WEEKS—At the Chinese Rooms, Broadway. J. R. SMITH'S GRAND TOUR OF EUROPE AND SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL. [illegible] Admittance 25 cents. Every evening at 8 o'clock, and Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

RACHEL'S FIRST PERFORMANCE.—Tickets [illegible]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—The beautiful collection of Paintings will be open [illegible] Admission 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

THE FAVORITE PLACE OF AMUSEMENT, No. 472 BROADWAY, TO LET—(Now occupied by GEO. CHRISTY and WOOD'S MINSTRELS,) [illegible] Apply to H. WOOD, at the new Hall, No. 444 Broadway.

AUTOMATON OR MACHINE MAN AT THE ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—Owing to the immense success of this wonderful Machine, [illegible] Admission only 25 cents each.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business conducted by HENRY WOOD.

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BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS, single or in suite, admirably adapted for a FAMILY or for SINGLE GENTLEMEN, and very pleasantly located. Apply No. 70 Sands-st., corner of Jay. References required.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen are desirous of obtaining a parlor, with two sleeping rooms adjoining, with breakfast and tea, in some private family or small boarding house in the vicinity of Fourteenth-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. [illegible] Address F. C. H., Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A young widow lady occupying a pleasantly located house in Brooklyn, [illegible] Address MRS. C. C. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING—NO. 34 VARICK-ST.—Also rooms on the second floor to let to gentlemen and their wives. Also pleasant rooms for single gentlemen with partial or full board. This location, in the vicinity of St. John's Park, being very convenient to the business part of the City. References exchanged.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board and dinner on Sundays, in a private family. The house has gas and is desirably situated. Terms $4 to $5 per week. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, Times Office. References unexceptionable.

BOARDING.—A single gentleman wants a room with partial board, in New-York or Brooklyn, with a private family, who would have no other boarders. [illegible] Address O. B. E., Times office.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with parlors, and bedrooms adjoining, on second and third floors, at Nos. [illegible] East 22d-st. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A private family, residing in their modern stone house, would let the second story to two gentlemen and their wives, or to a family of adults. Apply at No. 48 West 18th-st. A liberal price is expected.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 48 Union-square, corner of East 16th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 25, 27 and 29 Murray-st. [illegible]

BOARD WANTED—For single gentleman. Apply to CHARLES W. POLMAN, No. [illegible]

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Five minutes' walk from South Ferry, No. 12 Warren-st., near Henry. A desirable location. Gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with breakfast and tea.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, in a good private family, where there are no other boarders, in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn. Address, with real name and number, W. B., Times Office.

AT No. 30 RUTGERS-STREET—Two or three single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife can obtain agreeable and commodious rooms, with good board. The house is pleasantly located and well finished, having bath, gas, &c.

TWO LARGE ROOMS—With all the modern improvements, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, [illegible]

TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED BEDROOMS—With board, at $2 50 per week, for single gentlemen, in a private family. No. [illegible] 25-av., one door from 21st-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD—At No. 103 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. [illegible]

ELEGANT PARLORS—With bedrooms handsomely furnished, to let with or without board, in the house No. 14 Leroy-place.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, [illegible]

VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS—For families or single persons, can be had at No. 133 West [illegible] References given and required.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,

No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE:

Old Colony Nails, Shovels, Spades and Scoops.

Eagle Cut Nails, delivered at Albany, Troy, or Rouse's Point.

Bay State Screw Co.'s Gimlet-point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.

A. Field & Co.'s Tacks, Brads, &c.

Providence Tool Co.'s Nuts and Washers.

Prices will be the same as if ordered direct from the Manufacturers.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt, Agent Hudson Iron Company.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON—For car wheels and malleable purposes.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., Agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

CUT NAILS—A full assortment of "Weymouth," "Fall River," "Boston," "Agawam," &c. For sale by WM. B. TISDALE, No. 123 Water-st., just below Wall-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES FOR SALE—By JOHN W. QUINCY, [illegible]

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

The quicksilver is high,
And the bed-bugs are "spry,"
For their appetite's keen in warm weather.
Then to Lyon's away,
Buy his Powder and Pills,
All the bed-bugs and roaches together.

DEPOT FOR LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS for the destruction of insects, rats and mice, Nos. 424 Broadway, and 6 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD.—$20 Reward will be paid for the arrest of any one peddling or purporting to peddle COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR. COSTAR has no peddlers. HENRY R. COSTAR, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

LEFT IN THE STORE—No. 450 Broadway, one napkin and ring, seven spoons and one fork. Apply as above.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, [illegible]

Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company, M. H. [illegible], Agent.

T. N. PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUN-BURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c., [illegible] GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP; POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body; ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; [illegible]

THE MERCANTILE AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—No. 69 William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.—Members, and others desiring to become members, are informed that the Library and Reading Room are now open and furnished with a variety of books, magazines and papers.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

RICHARD BUBLEW, President.

J. C. WEAVER, Recording Secretary.

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J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, THE NEW (ELECTRICAL) REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF DISEASE.

OLIVE TAR IS INHALED AND APPLIED. IT IS NOT TAKEN.

THE ODOR OF OLIVE TAR IS OZONE (Electrified Oxygen) the most perfect Disinfectant known. When a sick room is but slightly impregnated with this agreeable odor, (evaporated by placing Olive Tar over heated water,) NEITHER INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES CAN BE COMMUNICATED.

OLIVE TAR is an Oily Fluid, slightly Volatile; when applied it is immediately taken up by the absorbents, and its electricity separated by the Nerves with which it is brought in contact,

RELIEVING ALL PAIN,

And annihilating disease by restoring the proper supply of ELECTRICITY TO THE BODY.

Price 50c a bottle, sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, Nos. [illegible] New-st., New-York.

DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK. MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COMPANION; SHOWING THE WHOLE ORIGIN AND MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE AND THE SOURCE OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY. BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE, Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London.

It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the felicities, avoiding the infelicities of married life.

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THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo. pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor House; No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,224 New-York Post Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that *cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.*

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one table spoonful per day; children over ten years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

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Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. GEISSNER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS are most astonishing in their effects in reaching and removing the various irregularities, suppressions and obstructions of Nature.

Specially adapted for females, they act like a charm—so gently and mildly, and yet so invariably efficaciously, never failing to afford relief, and always successful as a preventive. Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, in which are stated the various symptoms by which the causes of the suppression may be determined, as well as advice of the utmost importance.

Price One Dollar per box, containing explicit directions. Each box will be signed by Dr. R. G. Geissner.

Sold at Nos. 28, 306, 330, 525 and 594 Grand-st.; 144 and 238 Spring-st.; 111 and 153 Houston-st.; 152 and 278 Greenwich-st., New-York; and at Apothecaries' Hall, Elizabeth-town, New-Jersey.

All orders are to be addressed to Dr. R. G. GEISSNER, No. 127½ Liberty-st., New-York City, or to Box No. 2,436 New-York Post Office, and a box will be sent by return mail.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—No. 580 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway, New-York.—Z. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is reestablished at this office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. Dr. J. deems it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being long known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at one time a [illegible] of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of this City. Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially, or one of their own sex whose superior knowledge and experience stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females. Dr. JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical aid can consult Dr. J., being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

N. B.—Office open all hours of the day and evening.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 248 pages, 32 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should not fail to consult before marrying this valuable work. [illegible] Dr. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. NAPOLEON FREYBERRE'S new styles of Teeth that are unsurpassed for beauty and durability, the Doctor having an experience of more than twenty years' [illegible] in his art. Call and see [illegible] at No. 430 Broadway, corner Howard-st. Entrance by [illegible].

JOHN B. REY'S HOOPING COUGH REMEDY.—Office and Depot No. 108 Front-st., New-York.—The most distressing complaint which prevails among children, and which has so long baffled the skill of the best physicians, can be speedily and thoroughly cured by the use of a very simple remedy. This remedy may be found in the

HOO-PE-LA-KA.

A preparation long known in some parts of Europe, but now first offered to the American public. It is simple of application, but certain in its effects, and will cure at once all the most desperate and obstinate cases of hooping cough in from four to six days, and in all mild cases, or where the patient has only the symptoms of this disorder, it will almost immediately arrest its progress, so that the sufferer will feel no further effects from it. Lest any one should doubt the effects of this remedy, and class the HO-PE-LA-KA among the vile nostrums of the day, the proprietor pledges himself to return to every purchaser his money when the effects are not strictly as represented by him. The HO-PE-LA-KA is only allowed to be taken as a preventive, and in cases where it is not applied in season, there is not the slightest danger of the disease being incurred, no matter how frequent the exposure may be.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—Diarrhea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and Muscles, and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidneys, pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No. 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, indurations and enlargements, [illegible] Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaints, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb, difficulties and all female complaints, and unnatural difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity. RADWAY & CO.,

No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 267 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 267 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City in many thousands of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—18th ed., 240 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1. Sold at No. 122 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the Author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 643 Houston st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted.

DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY AND CHOLERA.

BERNARD'S DIARRHOEA MEDICINE is a safe, speedy and effectual preventive and cure for diarrhea, dysentery, colic, and disorders of the bowels generally. Travelers will find it invaluable, as it quickly relieves pain and looseness of the bowels, and comforts and invigorates the body. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the *Industrial Exhibition* of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen by MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CODLING & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

DENTAL SURGERY AND MECHANISM.—Dr. O'BRIEN, in conjunction with Mr. JOBSON, formerly Surgeon Dentist to the Royal Family of England, may be consulted at No. 36 Bond-st., by those requiring aid or instruction in the art. In point of beauty and economy of work, soundness and celerity of instruction his system will be found unequaled. At home from 9 to 5; for pupils between 11 and 12.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

SURE CURE.—Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND, and other unparalleled remedies; the most powerful, perfect at the same time mildest, cure. Do not be deceived. His are the only remedies that never disappoint. All who try them are cured, within a week; slight cases in a few hours. Office, Canal st., one door east of Broadway.

MARSH'S SUPERIOR PAIN RELIEVER.—Is the best family medicine known for the cure of colds, rheumatism, burns, cuts, bowel complaints, &c. Very numerous testimonials of its efficacy are received. Always on hand. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the pick's and preserve warehouse of J. McCOLLIC & CO., No. [illegible] Washington-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

BANGS, BROTHER & CO., No. 13 Park-row, New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Sept. [illegible], at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

[illegible] Cumberland Coal Certificates	
[illegible]	$1,000 each
[illegible]	$1,000 each
[illegible]	$1,000 each
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	$1,000 each
New-York and Erie Convertible Bonds	$1,000 each
[illegible] Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1852	$1,000 each
300 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Company	$100 each
[illegible] Turnpike Road Co.	$50 each
[illegible] shares Gold Hill Mining Company	$5 each
[illegible]	$5 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance [illegible]. The accrued interest on all Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

D. & HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, VELVET CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, PIER AND OVAL MIRRORS, MARBLE STATUARY, MANTEL DECORATIONS, &c. D. & HOUGH will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ A. M., the contents of the richly furnished dwelling No. [illegible] [illegible] Catalogues on morning of sale.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By order of the Supreme Court—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. [illegible], at No. [illegible] 20th st., elegant household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany [illegible] [illegible] of the Auctioneer, No. 2 [illegible].

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—A fine and improved Farm will be offered at auction, if not sold previously at private sale, on the [illegible] day of September, 1855. Said farm consists of [illegible] acres of land, more or less, situated in Dix Hills, Suffolk Co., Long Island, 40 miles from the City of New-York, and 2 miles North of the Long Island Railroad, Deer Park. On the premises there is a good [illegible] and a half house, containing [illegible] rooms, a good [illegible] house, and all the necessary outbuildings in good order; also, a young orchard, and fruits of various kinds. [illegible] For further particulars inquire on the premises, where Mr. ZIMMERMANN will give all the necessary information. Sale to commence at [illegible] on the premises. N. B. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Brooklyn at 8 A. M. and return the same day.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—By J. & H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 10 o'clock, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, 40 casks Best Quality W. G., Blue Printed, Dipt, C. C., Yellow, Rockingham and [illegible] packages Glassware of all kinds; also, French China, Cutlery, Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready. Sale peremptory.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS.—AUCTION NOTICE.—Third regular trade sale TUESDAY, Sept. 4, by HENRY C. EVANS, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York. City and Country Merchants will find it to their interest to attend these sales, as the goods offered will be sold in lots to suit the Trade from the shelves or by the package. Catalogues ready on Monday. Goods packed in best order for shipping.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, BOHEA, FEATHER BEDS, SOFAS, MACKEREL.—THIS DAY, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich st., [illegible], raisins, [illegible], olive oil, herring, [illegible], [illegible], saws, files, scales, clocks, shirts, collars, cask stocks.

W. S. MELLO, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGH, ON & MELLO.—TUESDAY, at [illegible] o'clock, at No. [illegible] Ann-st., elegant cabinet furniture, rosewood piano fortes, silver-plated ware and mirrors, [illegible] a large and varied assortment fine [illegible] and other house furnishing articles, well worthy the attention of buyers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—TOMORROW (Tuesday,) Sept. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 127 Nassau-st., an extensive assortment of rosewood, oak and black walnut furniture of every description. Also, oil paintings, gilt frame mirrors, china and glassware, table cutlery, silver plated ware, &c.

A. C. TUTHILL, Auctioneer.

AT THE BAZAAR.—No. 31 Crosby-st., will be sold at auction at 12 o'clock, nine colts from the Rocky Mountains, of all sizes; also a number of horses, wagons, harness, &c. JOHN H. GAFFIELD, Proprietor.

CANNON & GOWNSON & WOLMER, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office Nos. [illegible] Wall-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiable Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL PARTNER.—Wanted, a special partner to invest $8,000 to $10,000 in a manufacturing business already established, and in successful operation in this City. The business is manufacturing by machinery under a Patent, (the right of which for the City and County of New-York is owned by the advertiser,) a staple commodity of perfectly sure sale, which is usually manufactured by hand. Very large profits can be made, more than doubling the investment every year. The concern is now doing a profitable business, having contracts for work to the amount of $10,000, but has not sufficient capital to prosecute them to the best advantage. This is an opportunity to secure a very large income from a moderate investment, such as is rarely offered. All communications strictly confidential. Address NEW-YORK MANUFACTURER, Times Office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE.—The fixtures and good will of a well established and paying business in the Butter Commission line. The business has been established several years; location one of the best in the City, and as now offered, is a rare opportunity for any one desirous of entering this business. Good reasons for selling. Terms liberal, as the subscriber wishes to leave the City. For particulars, inquire at No. 280 Washington-st., in the basement.

$20,000.—A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Which has been established for [illegible] years; situated on the west side of the town, and in one of the principal streets in this City, from $4,000 to $4,500 required, which can be had on reasonable terms, as the proprietor is engaged in other business and will dispose of it to a good party. For further particulars, inquire at No. [illegible].

$1,600.—VERY VALUABLE STORE LEASE FOR SALE.—With a cash business in this City well established, including the entire store fixtures and furniture now on the premises, necessary for a profitable continuance of the business, which yields $400 to $600 weekly. Owing to other immediate engagements the advertiser is induced to write this notice. Address, for three days, A. B., New-York Post-Office.

$8,000 OR $10,000.—PARTNER WANTED in this amount, to join a party who has a larger amount already invested in the manufacturing of [illegible] lumber. The party has a large and valuable tract of land, with mills &c., complete. The business can be made to realize a large percentage on the investment. Address LUMBER, at the office of this paper.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A WATCHMAKER OR JEWELER—FOR SALE.—The fixtures, good-will and lease (with or without the stock) of a well established first class jewelry store, in a first rate location in the City of Brooklyn—a good investment for a practical man, as the repairing alone will pay the expenses. Apply on the premises, No. 214 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

KINDLING WOOD.—[illegible] HARRISON & SONS [illegible] per load, [illegible] each, [illegible] per barrel, [illegible] promptly attended to.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, No. 519 Broadway, where may be found an extensive assortment of their celebrated PIANOS, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength, durability, sweetness and purity of tone. Our School Piano, 6 octaves, is believed to be superior to anything of the same compass—plain, cheap and substantial.

ELY & MUNGER,

No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Also, Sole Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODIONS.

HAINE'S NEW-YORK AND BROWN & ALLEN'S PREMIUM BOSTON PIANOS.—Retailed at wholesale prices for cash. Mr. Brown was ten years foreman in the justly celebrated manufactory of the late Jonas Chickering, Esq., where he perfected and applied his Patent Grand Action. We confidently believe Brown & Allen's the best Boston Pianos made. Pianos fully warranted and guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded. COOK & BROTHER, No. 343 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 135 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 200 Centre st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

T. H. CHAMBERS—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 385 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactory on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 38 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 20 William-st., corner of Platt.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover square, by the patentee.

WILLIAM BLAKE.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL R. R. Co., SARATOGA SPRINGS, AUG. 27, 1855.

THE INTEREST DUE 1st September next on the Bonds of the Saratoga & Washington Railroad Co. issued for the construction of the Rutland Branch, will be paid at the Bank of Troy, in the City of Troy, on and after that date, on presentation of the coupons.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, (formerly Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company,) No. 17 William-st., New-York, Aug. 28, 1855.—The interest on the Ten per cent Income Bonds of this Company, due Sept. 1, 1855, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office on and after that date. SAMUEL M. BLATCHFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad st., New-York, July 2, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, AUG. 23, 1855.

THE COUPONS OF THE FREE LAND BONDS of this Company, falling due on the 1st of September, will be paid on and after that date at the Office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, AUG. 31, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend has this day been declared of three and one half per cent., payable to the Stockholders on Saturday, Sept. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Sept. 3.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—With Government brand [illegible] upon each bag, for sale by

A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.—The Through Tickets [illegible] of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad connections from Detroit to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Courtland-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE.—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, [illegible] Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, [illegible], Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at [illegible] A. M., Cleveland [illegible] P. M. for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with [illegible] Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with trains for Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

[illegible]

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:30 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport, and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:30 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:15 A. M. and 4:05 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.

I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., via CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion to Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

Express Train at 6:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M., Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 3:30 P. M., Dayton at 12:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:35, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 8:20 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:25, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 3 P. M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices on the New-York and Erie, New-York Central, and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't. L. M. & C. & X. R. R.

E. S. FLINT, Sup't. C. C. & C. R. R.

A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express every day except Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, [illegible], the trains will run as follows: Express Train, [illegible] A. M., connecting with Northern and Western trains; Mail Train, 9 A. M.; Through Way Trains, 12 M. and 4 P. M.; Express Train, 5 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M.; [illegible] Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 5:30 P. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 3 P. M., from 31st st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad which leave New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 5 P. M.

For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $2. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2.25. Afternoon line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1.25. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1.75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2.75 in 1st, and $2 in 2d at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2.25 in 1st; at 11 M., $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily supplied and laid on.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY, of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, AS FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is procured and laid on, its great protection against fire and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs—renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz.:

JOHN BRODIE, No. 429 Washington-st., New-York.

EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 428 Washington-st., New-York.

F. & J. DUGAN, No. [illegible] Broome-st., New-York.

THOMAS LEWIS, No. 44 Bowery st., New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KINGMAN, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 200 West 18th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.

Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.

Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.

For sale, at wholesale and retail, by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES.—From the Celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY. Also, Warehouse Trucks, Copying Presses, &c. For sale by DUNHAM, HOUGH & CO., Nos. 12 Whitehall and 1 Bridge-st., near Bowling green, New-York City.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the saloons of the Metropolitan Theatre, where he will be prepared, on and after MONDAY, Sept. 3, to furnish all kinds of Refreshments of the choicest quality. Gentlemen and Ladies will find all the comforts of the saloon [illegible] in the most approved Parisian style by

H. MAILLARD, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the ATLANTIC, Capt. West; PACIFIC, Capt. Nye; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock; ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced Surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.

PERSIA, Capt. Lott. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.

ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.

AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

CAMBRIA, Capt. [illegible].

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

[illegible]

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Oct. 3.

AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Nov. 7.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP HERMANN, E. Higgins, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.

In first cabin, main saloon	$130
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON, will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Oct. 6.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of passage, first cabin $130

Price of passage, second cabin 75

This steamship, in her construction, combines, unequaled safety with strength, having five water tight compartments, [illegible] all those who may be on board. Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight taken on board after THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For freight or passage apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, No. 55 Broadway.

The steamer UNION will succeed the ARAGO and sail Oct. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—United States Mail Steamship PACIFIC, Ezra Nye, commander.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe positively on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5th, at 12 o'clock, M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

All letters must pass through the Post Office; any others will be returned.

The steamship ATLANTIC will succeed the PACIFIC, and sail Sept. 19th.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!!—FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—MEALS FURNISHED TO STEERAGE PASSENGERS ON THE ISTHMUS FREE!—ONE HUNDRED LBS. BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA RAILROAD—NO CHOLERA ON THIS ROUTE.—The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship GEORGE LAW, Captain A. G. GRAY. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with one of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamers for San Francisco. [illegible] They will embark free of expense. [illegible] the Railroad Company. [illegible] P. M. S. S. CO. [illegible] For passage apply to D. W. RAYMOND, at the only Office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA.—PASSAGE $[illegible]—New-York and California Steamship Company [illegible] STAR OF THE WEST, 1,800 tons burthen, Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, connecting with the steamship CORTES, [illegible] tons burthen, [illegible] and transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6 cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP ROANOKE.—In consequence of the Quarantine regulations with regard to Norfolk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail on WEDNESDAY, 5th of September, direct for Richmond without going to Norfolk. Passengers for the latter place will be landed at Old Point Comfort, or they can proceed south and Petersburg, without detention, with as much expedition and as cheaply as *via* Norfolk. Petersburg passengers will be sent up, as usual, by Railroad from City Point. Passage and fare to Old Point, $8. To Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

No freight can be received for Norfolk.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.

For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $31. Picolata $33.

The FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 8.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence to receive freight on MONDAY, Sept. 3, and sail from Pier No. [illegible] N. R., at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 21 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad, and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.

I. B. MELLEN & CO.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL FOR SHIPPING, &c.—Shippers of Coal to California can be supplied with this superior Coal of all sizes, delivered to vessels in any part of the harbor from canal-boats of 120 tons burden.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,

Corner of Broadway and Wall st.

COAL $5.25 PER TON.—First quality Red or White Ash Schuylkill Coal, Egg or Stove size delivered in New-York, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Jersey City, or Hoboken. Apply immediately at the People's Coal and Flour Agency, No. 55 Broadway. Coal by the single ton or cargo. Extra Flour $10 per barrel. No monopoly.

COAL.—The so-called Locust Mountain, range and furnace size, on hand and constantly discharging. Also, Salem Vein and Red Ash, for grates, for sale at lowest market rates, from yard or boats. THOS. DYER, 7th av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5.50 per ton; and White Ash at $5.25 from yard, No. 96 Gansevoort, weight and quality warranted.

MAC CLINTON.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Red Ash, White Ash and Lehigh Coal from $4.75 to $5.75 per ton, screened and delivered from our yards, Nos. 158 Chrystie, near Delancy, and 101 Division-st., near Pike.

FELTER & DROMLEY.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5.25, or 6 tons and upwards, [illegible], screened, from my yards, Nos. 610 Greenwich-st., [illegible] Duane-st., and [illegible] corner of 24th st.

PETER CLINTON.

COAL.—Red and White Ash, Egg and Stove delivered at the lowest market price for cash. I. T. COWAN, Nos. 162 and [illegible] Duane-st., and 25 Gansevoort, between Bowery and Forsyth st.

COAL $5.50 PER TON.—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Independent Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. O. WATERS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

EDWARD C. WEST,

ABRAHAM TURNURE, } Commissioners.

DANIEL DODGE,

New-York, Aug. 23, 1855.

SUPREME COURT—GEORGE K. LEWIS, CORNELIUS BRAMHALL, GEORGE LEWIS and [illegible] HAM TRAIN against JOHN HOLMES, JOHN HENRY.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (C. m. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, [illegible] of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, (corner of Wall st.,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible], with interest from the [illegible] of this action.—Dated Aug. 30, 1855.

VAN SCHAICK & DEVEREUX, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint was filed Aug. [illegible], 1855.

VAN SCHAICK & DEVEREUX, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—LOUIS S. FELLOWS, ROBERT SCHELL and EDWARD SCHELL against LOUIS A. LEGAY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To LOUIS A. LEGAY, the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 1 Dey-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of April, 1855, on $741 37, and from the [illegible] day of June, 1855, on $[illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 15, 1855.

BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE HARRISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of [illegible], No. [illegible] William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next. Dated, New-York, the 10th day of [illegible], 1855.

WILLIAM B. HARISON,

F. CHAMPLIN HARISON, } Administrators.

THOMAS L. HARISON.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW LEARY, late of the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of MILLER & DEVELIN, No. [illegible] Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before [illegible]. Dated New-York, May 28, 1855.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,

ANDREW LEARY, and } Executors.

BRIDGET LEARY.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS SMITH, Jr., late of the City of Williamsburgh, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Thomas Smith, No. [illegible], Williamsburgh, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated June 20, 1855.

THOMAS SMITH,

SAMUEL LEBON, } Executors.

SARAH J. SMITH.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR QUINN, late of Paterson, in the State of New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MILLER & DEVELIN, No. [illegible] Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated [illegible].

JOHN E. DEVELIN,

THOMAS A. QUINN, } Administrators of Arthur Quinn, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC M. SUMPH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, administrators, at the residence of JOHN [illegible], No. 134 South 3d st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of February next.—Dated [illegible].

MARGARET SUMPH,

JOHN J. [illegible], } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of CHARLES S. LOCKWOOD, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July [illegible], 1855.

CHARLES S. LOCKWOOD,

MARTHA E. LOCKWOOD, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HILL, late of the City of New-York, harbormaster, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of PHINEAS SMITH, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1855.

WM. D. ELY, } Administrators.

ELIZABETH HILL,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. WOODRUFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 5, 1855.

JOHN NEWLAND, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against N. CHOLAS HAIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his residence, No. [illegible] East 21st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June [illegible], 1855.

BENJAMIN R. HAIGHT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. JUNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of BELL & COE, Esqs., No. 22 John-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 20, 1855.

SUSAN JUNE, Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Morris Fosdick, Surrogate of Queens County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of DAVID S. MILLS, late of the town of Newtown, in said County, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Charles E. Hart, Esq., No. [illegible] William-st., New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated March [illegible], 1855.

LYDIA MILLS,

JNO. T. MILLS,

JACOB D. MILLS, } Executors.

SAMUEL A. MILLS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The firm of STEVENS & WALLACE expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

F. H. STEVENS,

F. A. WALLACE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of STEVENS, WALLACE & MORRIS, for the transaction of a general Stock, Bond, Exchange and Collection business. Office No. [illegible] Wall-st.

F. H. STEVENS,

F. A. WALLACE,

C. O. MORRIS.

Late Cashier of the Banking House of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1855.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 1, 1855.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of INGRAM & NEGUS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding affairs of the firm will be adjusted by GEORGE NEGUS, who is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation thereof.

JOSEPH A. INGRAM,

GEORGE NEGUS.

Witness—H. R. FULLER.

The undersigned will continue the merchant tailoring and clothing business at the old stand, No. [illegible] Chatham-st., on his own account. GEORGE NEGUS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—EDWARD WHITEHOUSE having associated with him his son and Mr. HECTOR MORISON, has resumed the banking, stock and exchange brokerage business, under the style and firm of EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. [illegible] William-st., corner of Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until [illegible] the [illegible] of September, for furnishing the new building in [illegible] for the new School House [illegible] Broadway, in the XVIth Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned [illegible] Broadway, corner Broome st. [illegible].

THOS. R. JACKSON, Architect.

Committee [illegible].

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1855.

FIRE AND EXTRA FINE BEANS.—[illegible] THOMAS E. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

FROM THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

Letters from the Army in New-Mexico—Pursuit of the Indians—The Country, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Fort Massachusetts, New-Mexico, June 23, 1855.

Day before yesterday I returned again to this post, after having been on another scout against the Indians. Our forces were divided as before, into two commands, each of which took different routes. The party I was with unfortunately did not overtake the enemy, and was obliged to come in after provisions. The other squadron overtook the families of the Indians and scattered them to the winds, all their young men being out in small parties plundering and murdering the inhabitants of the settlements. On our way part of our body came upon the bodies of nine Mexicans, lying upon the highway, having been murdered by the Indians, as they were carrying produce to the towns for the purpose of trade.

On this scout I traveled through a new section of country, going to the East and Northerly, while, as you will remember, on our other expeditions we kept to the West. But as these Johnny Indians are hurried up mighty lively, they are not allowed time to pack their trunks nor to "wait for the wagons," for the Texans, as they call us, are on their tracks.

The sagacity of hunters and guides in discovering their trails, their numbers and even the different tribes, is so wonderful that had I not seen it I would not have believed it.

On one day we would be on the plains, on the next, perhaps, in the mountains, following early and late the narrow path of the pursued, in a zigzag course to camps of wood and water, with alternating pleasant and rainy days. The rays of the sun, when it did shine and in dry sections of the country, like the plains, were boiling hot—still we marched on, every day being metamorphosed from whites to blacks, so that when I returned and looked in the glass I scarcely recognized myself, rivaling the Indians in this respect, as well as robust health. Our trip was a pleasant one, if anything of such a nature may be called so, but was at the same time full of hardships. Grumbling was out of the question, though we had rattlesnakes and tarantulas for bed fellows, bad water to drink, rains to encounter and rough provisions. We had been in worse places and seen harder times, so we were content, as the Mexicans say.

Nature in majestic grandeur was spread out before us and clothed in her most beautiful robes. We breathed the purest air man ever inhaled, while above us were flying the winged tribes, gorgeous with ever varying plumage, and around us animals roving in the wildest freedom. All these were ours, for which we surely should be thankful, whilst thousands are dying for the want of just such medicines. We are sometimes inclined to pity the victims of civilization, pining in inactivity, and wish they could enjoy for a year this wild mountain life.

When we shall have peace again in this country is hard to say. Some of the tribes wish it and others do not. But if we should have peace, unless the Indians should be made to work, nobody is safe. The buffalo are running out, and in a few years, if they do not begin to raise corn, they are sure to starve or steal. If they pretend to be at peace with us they are at war with the Mormons, and vice versa. So it is with us and Texas. They call the emigrants on the road to California "Pikes," because they always want to trade. Now, the Mexicans can furnish the world with cattle and sheep, as the grazing portion of this country is of such vast extent. When the Americans first came to this country they bought fat sheep for two shillings each they were so plenty. Immense numbers have been sent to California, and owing to the Indians, those which remain have risen in value. The wool is mostly thrown away, there being no means of getting it into the States. Any man who would import a few blood sheep into the country could realize a fortune. The increase is rapid and great, while the Mexicans are the best herders in the world, and can be had for a mere song. So if we were at peace, a man with five thousand sheep could get rich while taking his ease, and the fitness of the country for raising them is proved by the thousands which are roving wild in the mountains.

Turning my eyes from my paper they just now fell upon a paragraph in an old paper lying beside me, and I quote it as an illustration of "manners and customs:" "A house to let on —— avenue, in the town of T——. The house contains all the modern improvements, and has a good garden, and is situated in the midst of a large plum orchard, *where they can be easily stolen. Rent low, and mostly taken in plums!*"

When the California emigration first commenced most of the people came from the lower *end of Pike County, Missouri;* and this information painted on the covers of their wagons, until it was thought that the whole county must be deserted. On asking one of these stragglers if this was the case, he answered, "Yes, stranger, all but the Justice of Peace, and we are going to stake him out a section at the mines, he having staid behind to wind up the county." One of these fellows having *six horses* [illegible], which were wanted by a New-Mexican, he was asked what he would take for them. "Two dollars and a half," was the answer. "Oh, but that is too much," says the New-Mexican; to which the Pike man says nothing. After awhile the New-Mexican says, "Well, I will give you your price." "Now, stranger, yer can't 'ave them at that air price, but when yer hand me five dollars yer can take the nails."

This exemplifies their mode of trading—the first price as a raise on it.

We are going to have a great celebration on the Fourth of July at Santa Fé, a number of officers being there just now, sitting on a Court Martial; but I stay at home to give others the privilege of going; and have no further news at present.

Wednesday, June 27, 1855.

News has just come in of another victory over the Indians—seven killed and fourteen prisoners.

D. W. C. P.

The Introduction of the Yellow Fever into Norfolk.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Norfolk, Va., Monday, Aug. 22, 1855.

The yellow fever now so fatally prevailing at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., was, it is generally believed, introduced by the steamer *Franklin*, last from Havana. After she anchored in our harbor, there were some cases resulting fatally on board. After an interval of several days, no new cases occurring, the Health Officer imprudently, it is generally thought, permitted the ship to go to Gosport—which is that part of Portsmouth nearest the Navy-Yard—to repair, upon a pledge from the captain, as the Health Officer states, that he would not break out the hold; this he did, however, and two or more persons engaged in this work sickened and died. From that moment the disease spread rapidly and fatally, finding abundant material among 307 persons living in seven small, dirty houses in the immediate vicinity, where pigs were kept in the second story, and cows on the ground floor. From thence, at the end of about 15 days, it made its way to Norfolk, and first appeared in Barry's-row, a collection of buildings of a character similar to those where it appeared first in Gosport, and filled with people and reeking with filth. From the two places above named, it, in the course of a few days, reached other parts of both cities, and at the end of two weeks became epidemic—at any rate the citizens living in the most favorable locations, surrounded by comforts, and in no way exposed to the infected districts, sickened and died. At this time it prevails in every part of both cities.

In its attacks it is peculiar. Some have felt as if suddenly and violently struck with a stick; others have for two days had slight pains in the back, and back of the head, and not unfrequently accompanied by a slight chill, but gave little attention to it. On the third day, however, they would be seriously ill, and often died in 72 or 76 hours from the first (apparently unimportant) symptoms. Indeed, death frequently ensued in from three to five days, and I have known several instances where the strongest men have died on the third day.

Our Physicians have been most untiring in their efforts to administer relief, and such as have fallen have died at their stations.

Of the desertion of the Clergy much has been said falsely. As far as I am acquainted with them, and that is to a considerable extent, but two have left. Rev. Mr. Jones, of the Baptist Communion, left at the first appearance of the disease in Norfolk. It is said he was sick, and went away on that account with his family. The other was Rev. Mr. Chinoweth, of the Episcopal Church, Portsmouth. He left with nearly all his congregation, and had, I know, been seriously sick for a long period, and probably had permission from his people. All the other clergy having charges, are still at their posts and laboring faithfully among their congregations.

It is painful to mention some abuses that have taken place. Two are flagrant. The owner of a vacant house, which would rent at most for $400 per annum, and would not rent till the 1st of January, that being the time at which our houses are rented here, made a neighbor pay him at the rate of $1,200 a year for his house, because he could at this time get whatever amount he had the hardihood to ask.

A Norfolker.

THE BURLINGTON CATASTROPHE.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

Condition of Wounded Remaining.

THE LAST DEAD BODY AND CLAIMANT.

INCIDENTS, &c.

The city of Burlington has not yet resumed its wonted quietness. The late railroad disaster continues the absorbing topic of conversation, and around which centres all effort and thought. At the scene of the accident, care has been taken to remove every slightest trace of the fearful slaughter of human life—even to smoothing the indentures made by one of the cars in the embankment. Upon the very night of the accident, as will be remembered, were burned the splintered fragments of the cars, with minutest remnants, torn cushions, and even bits of newspaper spotted with the blood of the numerous victims. And it is true no vestage now remains upon the ground, of the dire calamity with which it was so recently visited. Not so in Burlington. The presence of the maimed and disabled, of suffering and death caused by this calamity, is still apparent. Hardly a block is there in the city but within its boundaries is nursed and witnessed the agony of one or more victims of the disaster. And it will be a long time indeed, before the people of Burlington will forget this visitation. In their sympathy for the sufferers, however, they have hardly, as yet, stopped to consider to which the accident is to be attributed—to obvious negligence of the Railroad Company, or obtuse carelessness of Dr. Heinaken.

To-day, doubtless, will terminate the inquest. In a few more days most of the disabled will be able to leave town—then deliberation will doubtless succeed present excitement, and Burlington resume its wonted quiet. Our Reporters, meanwhile, have given such detailed account of the catastrophe, with recital of the numerous sad incidents connected with the disaster, that of outside facts, beyond the evidence elicited in the Coroner's investigation, but little remains to be added.

DEATH OF MR. GILLESPIE.

Mr. John F. Gillespie, of Natchez, Miss., who our reporter stated in their last account was lying in an exceedingly critical state, has since died. His death occurred Saturday shortly after 1 o'clock. The event, although not unlooked for, has added much to the impending gloom. Announcement was made of the fact to the Coroner during the afternoon's session. The condition of Mrs. Gillespie, wife of the deceased, being deemed very serious, from the injuries she had herself sustained from the accident, it was suggested by her Physician that she should be kept, if possible, in ignorance of the death of her husband. It being necessary the Jury should examine and identify the body, the Coroner under the circumstances directed that only the foreman should accompany him, instead of the entire Jury, so as not by their united presence to excite the fears of Mrs. Gillespie.

Mr. Gillespie was aged 54. He was a wealthy planter. He had his will drawn soon after receiving his fatal injuries, wherein he disposed of property to the amount of nearly $600,000. Mr. Gillespie, in company with his wife, was on a pleasure tour to the North for recreation and health. He was a man universally respected for his unvarying integrity of conduct—his marked courteousness of manners—large benevolence—which was never deaf to misery or want. The body will be taken to Natchez, Miss., under the care of Wm. Bennett, Esq., his brother-in-law.

CLAIMANT OF THE LAST DEAD BODY.

The last body of those killed, it will be remembered, was identified, or at least alleged, as being that of Mr. Charles Humphreys, of Peoria, Ill. The party claiming to make the identification was a lady, who stated that she was the sister of Mr. Jacob Howard, also killed, of Sparta, Tenn. A degree of mystery seems now to have involved this alleged identification, so that doubts are entertained of the truthfulness of the statement made by the lady in question. It appears that this lady, who gives her name as Mrs. Drake, of Boston, came on to Burlington after the accident, and stated that she was sister of Mr. Howard, whose body had, meanwhile, been removed to Philadelphia, and was in charge of the Free Masons. She asked for Mr. Howard's effects, consisting, among other things, of some $3,600, deposited in the Burlington Bank; but they were refused her until after the appointment of an administrator. She expressed her apparent satisfaction with such course, and is not seen again until Friday night, when she again returns, and identifies and claims the body of Mr. Humphreys. She produced the following rather curious epistle in justification of her claims. We give it, not sparing the redundancy of capitals:

Boston, Aug. 31, 1855.

Mr. Coroner: This is to certify that Mrs. Juliett C. Drake is Duly Authorized By me to take the Body of my brother and Effects to Peoria, Ill., And that her Expenses are to be paid By the Company, and such other expenses as *She shall see fit to Ask for. I am not* able to come to Burlington to see my brother Charles. Mrs. Drake thought it Nathaniel, but it is Charles Humphreys.

I am, with respect, yours, WM. HUMPHREYS.

I am witness to the Above, which Authorizes Mrs. J. C. Drake to take charge of the Body of Charles Humphreys and also give her power to commence a suit or act for Mr. Humphreys.

(Written by W. HUMPHREYS.)
(Empowered by J. HALLET.)

Witnesses: Daniel Dyer, Esq., H. Woodman, Esq., Boston.

A striking feature about this letter was, that it was all written in the same hand-writing. The lady seemed very much exasperated that the statement should be questioned, and insisted that not only the Coroner's Jury, but the Railroad Company would find out she was right. Meanwhile she transmitted the following telegraphic dispatches:

To Wheaton Drake, Chicago, Ill.

They would not deliver the body of Mr. Humphreys to me. I have gone to Washington for further orders.

Mrs. J. C. DRAKE.

To Senator Wilson, at President Pierce's House, Washington, D. C.

I have waited all day for the body of Mr. Humphreys and they still refuse to give it up. Meet me at the depôt to-morrow morning, as I cannot obtain it without further assistance.

Mrs. N. J. DRAKE.

The dispatches were sent. As this lady is the only party claiming to know the deceased, great curiosity is felt to ascertain the truthfulness of her assertions. Mrs. Drake, as she calls herself, is a woman about 30, dark complexion, not over prepossessing countenance, dresses in black, very tall, [illegible], and talks with great volubility.

The following letter was also received, addressed to one of the Jury, in relation to the body of Mr. Humphreys:

No. 86 President-street, [illegible]
Aug. 31, 1855.

W. W. Miller, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I being a resident of Peoria, Illinois, and a near neighbor of Mr. Humphreys, who is supposed to be killed at the late accident at Burlington, I desire to ascertain if his remains were identified, and what disposition has been made of his effects.

If necessary, I will come to Burlington without delay. Let me hear from you on receipt of this.

Yours, truly, ISAAC UNDERHILL.

Mr. Miller.—The above is written by my brother-in-law, and if you will have the kindness to make inquiry as above, you will oblige your friend.

ALVE H. LAING.

N. B.—Please address to the care of me, one letter at Rahway, N. J., and another at No. 160 Water-street, New-York, that we may get the earliest information.

THE WOUNDED REMAINING IN TOWN AND THEIR CONDITION.

Of the injured there remain at present in Burlington, only twenty-four.

The slightly wounded, as previously stated, left for the most part, on the day of the disaster. Those more seriously injured have continued to follow, as fast as the nature of their injuries would admit. The number compelled to remain comprise those whose limbs are fractured or who are suffering from severe internal injuries. The most unremitting assiduity and every attention in fact, that the willing Christian charity can dictate, continue to be rendered them. General sympathy with proffers of private ministrations to their comfort and necessities, is not seemingly in the slightest degree abated.

The following list embraces all the injured remaining in town, and their condition at the time our reporter left Saturday evening:

1. Hon. Wm. B. Maclay, of New-York, still lies confined at the house of Col. Wall. His brother, Dr. H. Maclay, of New-York, remains with him. Though, from the severity of his injuries, he will, doubtless, be confined some time, he is rapidly convalescing. The greatest difficulty is oppression of the chest.
2. Judge Reeves, of Chillicothe, Ohio, severely injured in the right shoulder with contusion of the chest, will be able to leave in a day or two.
3. John Pugh, Schuylkill Co., Penn., right leg broken below the knee and body considerably bruised, is doing as well as could be expected.
4. Caroline Pringle, of New-York, struck by an iron bar and injured internally, though in a critical state, hopes are entertained of her recovery.
5. Charles Dixey, badly injured in the spine, it is thought will get well.
6. Otis Fisk, of Middleton, Conn., had half his right foot amputated on Thursday night, and is doing very well.
7. Geo. F. Harlan, Cecil County, Md., left ankle bone broken, is quite comfortable.
8. Samuel Lamm, of Canton, Ohio, suffering from concussion of the brain, is improving.
9. Mrs. King, of Charleston, S. C., injured internally, is rapidly convalescing.
10. W. H. Newbold, of Philadelphia, will be able to leave in a few days.
11. Miss Newbold, though but slightly bruised, remains with her father.
12. Mrs. Boyce, of Georgetown, D. C., is improving rapidly.
13, 14. The son and daughter of Mrs. Boyce, slightly injured, are both very nearly recovered.
15. Daniel D. Hayward, of Charleston, S. C., a fracture of the right arm and dislocation of the right shoulder, is doing as well as could possibly be anticipated.
16. Thomas Finley, of Philadelphia, with left collar bone fractured, is quite comfortable.
17. John Kelly, of Pittsburg, Penn., covered with bruises, is doing favorably.
18. Mrs. Phillips, of New-York, will lose her left eye; otherwise is improving rapidly.
19. Dennis C. Low, of Georgetown, D. C., right leg and thigh broken, is in a very encouraging condition.
20. Mrs. Phelps, of Maryland, is doing well.
21. Richard Taylor, of New-York, right arm broken in two places and very much bruised, is progressing very favorably.
22. The colored girl of Ellicott's Mills remains in an unfavorable condition.
23. Mrs. Gillespie, right leg amputated, [illegible] still very low.
24. Henry Bennett, brother-in-law of Mr. Gillespie, only slightly wounded in the left cheek, remains in attendance upon Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the baggage room of the Depôt at Burlington is presented a curious compilation of smashed hats, severed carpet bags and valises, and clothes torn to shreds, with illimitable collars and cravats and books. All baggage checked was sent on to New-York, where it now waits the proper claimants.

Bishop Doane, it was stated, would preach yesterday upon the subject of the late disaster.

NO LISTS OF THE PASSENGERS.

Some years ago, on the Camden and Amboy lines, as also on the New-Jersey road, when its passengers went by water to Tacony, it was customary to *record the name* of each passenger at the moment he purchased his ticket. This practice, however, has been discontinued, and no means exist of ascertaining who is on board of any train, except by hearing from each party. One of our reporters visited the office of the Company in Philadelphia for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, a list of persons who took passage in the 10 o'clock train from that city on Wednesday morning, but found it impossible to procure anything of the kind. We thought the publication of a complete list of the passengers of that day would serve a useful purpose, at least in affording to friends in different parts of the country accurate information concerning the presence of certain parties on board. We are now forced to rely upon the lists of killed and wounded; believing, however, that *the entire extent of the calamity* is at last ascertained.

ENGINEERS' PRACTICES.

We are given to understand, from reliable sources, that the regulation of the Company which requires the trains to watch for each other at the half-way pole, north of Burlington, has already operated in a very disadvantageous manner. It is not unfrequently the practice of the engineers of the opposing trains, to strain a point in order to reach this pole first. If both trains chance to arrive at the same moment, there is apt to be an interchange of unsavory compliments, and time is lost in disputing. The engineers are naturally averse to backing for two miles or more, as they are required to do, and hence the rivalry. It is this regulation of the Railroad Company which appears to have been the primary cause of the disaster. The reckless driving of Dr. Heinaken operated as the secondary cause, and ended in the fatal result. We do not learn that any words occurred between the engineers of the two trains on this occasion. On the contrary, the down train was observed by Engineer Adams, of the up train, in ample season to prevent an approach nearer than a half mile, and no difficulty was afterward experienced in stopping the down train before it reached the scene of the disaster. That collisions do not actually occur, is not, however, because there is any lack of opportunity so long as this absurd regulation of the Company remains, as it yet does, in full force.

[Conclusion of Friday's Proceedings.]

EVENING SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment the Jury assembled at the Lyceum to hear further testimony regarding the terrible Railroad casualty. The hall was nearly filled with spectators. The first witness called on was John Rogers, the foreman of the Jury, who, being sworn, made the following statement:

EVIDENCE OF MR. JOHN ROGERS.

I was in the ten o'clock train on Wednesday last, on my way to Trenton; I was first sitting in the way car, but left it for a time and went into the mail car and entered into a conversation with Mr. Harvey, and again returned to the way car; the train went pretty fast; I heard two whistles to stop the breaks; I went out on the platform and could see for a considerable distance ahead of our train; I saw a locomotive which I supposed was attached to the eight o'clock train from New-York, which was past due at Burlington; I then heard one puff of the whistle, and immediately after three very quick puffs, which was the signal to back, the *train having stopped in the mean time;* I went back to the car directly in the rear of the mail car; I sat down about one-third of the distance from the front of the car by the side of Colonel Hamilton of Bridgeton, Mr. Samuel Striker was sitting opposite, who asked me why we were backing; I told him that we had missed the half way post about half a mile, and that in that case the New-York train had the right of the road; I looked out on the river side of the train, and saw that we were going pretty fast; immediately after, I felt a slight trembling of the car; the question was asked, "What is that caused by?" it was answered by some one, "They are tightening the breaks;" instantly after this trembling, there was an up and down motion of the car; I said we must be off the track, and sprang from my seat; a vibratory motion of the car commenced; I then heard the crashing; [illegible] I saw nothing of Col. Hamilton or Mr. Stryker; there is an impression on my mind that I heard the whistle of the engine just previous to the concussion; I went to the front of the car; found that door could not be opened; looked out, but couldn't tell where I was; I climbed down to the ground on the roof of the car underneath the one in which I was; on reaching the embankment, I saw that the car in which I was, had been twisted across the road at right angles, one end being driven into the bank towards the river, and the other resting on the roof of two cars which had been driven together; I looked at the extent of the disaster and knowing that there was no one in the cars except myself who knew where any physicians lived, I started for the town to get assistance; I believe the persons of those bodies that were examined by the Jury were killed by that accident.

Question.—How about the speed of the train? Answer.—I think we were going faster than usual; the reason for going at a greater speed than common was to avoid the New-York train, which had the right of the road. Both trains were behind time. I had no fears of a collision, as the New-York train was so far ahead.

Q.—Was the train going more than six miles an hour? A.—Yes, Sir, it was; I know that a train while going back seems to be going much faster than it really is, as the noise is increased; I suppose that going up and when we crossed that road we were going at least twenty-five miles an hour.

Q.—Could a person in a carriage on the river road have discovered with ordinary vigilance the backing of the train. A.—I should think so.

Q.—While going up or coming back did you see anything of the conductor? A.—In going up Nostrand passed through the way car to speak to me; when the train commenced backing and I went to the platform, I looked up the road and saw Nostrand on the platform of the next or mail car, looking down towards me.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH M. AKIN.

Joseph M. Akin affirmed, as follows: Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At No. 66 Main-street, Burlington.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—A Baker.

Q.—Were you present at or soon after the recent railroad accident within the bounds of the City? A.—I was there immediately after the accident.

Q.—Have you had any conversation with any one connected with the train to which the accident occurred? A.—I had with the engineer of the 10 o'clock train from Philadelphia.

Q.—Was there any other person with you at the time? A.—The conductor of the train was.

Q.—Where did this conversation take place? A.—I think in the second frame house from the corner of the Riverroad.

Q.—State the substance of that conversation. A.—After the bodies were taken out of the cars I went up on the track; I was standing near the Conductor, but not in conversation with him; some one came up and said to the Conductor, "You had better go up and see the engineer, for he is going to kill himself;" the Conductor turned round and said, "Let us go up to see him;" we started together, and as we neared the house, some one called the Conductor one side; I was then asked by a man who was coming out of a gate to go in and see that man; I went in the yard, found him lying on a couch at the kitchen door apparently in a great deal of trouble; I took hold of him gently, and said to him, "My dear fellow, why behave so?" "It's an accident, and you can't help it." By this time, the Conductor came in; he also spoke to him, but he didn't seem to recognize him; I took hold of one arm and the Conductor of the other, and took him to the back part of the lot; he then remarked to the Conductor, calling him by his first name, "*O, if I had only blowed that whistle these persons would not have been killed.*" The Conductor then said: "You did blow the whistle." "No I didn't," said he. We then got the man out of the yard; the Conductor left, and another man took his place. The Engineer insisted upon going past the wreck. We didn't hear to that, but brought him toward the Bordentown road. Some distance beyond the bridge, I met Mr. Kelly with his team, and we put the Engineer in the wagon and conveyed him to Mr. Kelley's house. But it was my impression and is now, that the engineer *did not know* what he was saying; I think so from the man's conduct; he was terribly excited; I wanted to put to him to bed but he would not hear to it.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN NIXON.

John Nixon testified, under oath, as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In York-street, Burlington.

Q.—Where were you on Wednesday last? A.—Just over the Bordentown road, beyond the Railroad.

Q.—Did you see the cars run off? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Will you tell the Jury what you know about this transaction. A.—I know nothing more about it than that I saw the cars upset, and I ran over towards them.

Q.—Did you see the cars coming down the road before they upset? A.—I did not, the trees were in the way.

Q.—Did you hear the blowing of the whistle as the cars returned? A.—I did not.

Q.—If the whistle was sounded would you be likely to have heard it? A.—I think so; I heard the whistle when the cars went up; I was near enough to hear the whistle.

Q.—What were you doing at the time? A.—I was mowing.

Q.—Were you paying attention to the cars while they were returning? A.—I was not. I saw the train when it went up and heard the whistle.

Mrs. Lewis D. Price, Joseph Lippincott, John Holland and a few others, who had been subpoenaed, were stricken off the list of witnesses, the Jury considering their evidence unimportant to the decision of the case before them. At this point of the proceedings, [illegible] o'clock, the Jury on motion of Mr. MacDowell, adjourned to 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Burlington, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1855.

The Jury reassembled at 9 A. M., and resumed the hearing of the testimony. As on the previous days, a large number of spectators were in attendance.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM GILBERT.

William Gilbert, affirmed: I reside in this county.

Q.—Did you witness the railroad accident in this vicinity on Wednesday last? A.—I did not.

Q.—Do you know Dr. Heinaken? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you remember a circumstance that occurred some time ago at one of the Mount Holly Railroad crossings with Dr. Heinaken. A.—I do.

Q.—Tell us about that affair, if you please? A.—About a year ago I was riding on the Columbus Road in a team going out of town; Dr. Heinaken, who was also going out of town, was riding in his carriage, behind me; I was going the Columbus road; when I approached the draw, I observed a train going towards Mount Holly; I stopped of course until the train had passed; I stopped a safe distance—about as far as across this room—about 10 or 15 feet; when I stopped, Dr. Heinaken, who was behind me, turned out and drove by me; he drove up close to the railroad; the cars came on and so close to him as that he had to jerk his horse back.

Q.—How near the cars was he when the train passed him? A.—He had got his horse's head rather over the track; he was about the length of this table from the engine, or say, four or five feet.

Q.—Did you hear the engine whistle as it approached the crossing? A.—I did not; I saw the train coming.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with the Doctor at that time? A.—I did not; but I remarked that he must be rather venturesome.

Q.—Could the cars be easily seen? A.—They were in full view to me, and the Doctor was right behind me; there was nothing to prevent him from seeing the cars.

Q.—In what kind of a vehicle was the Doctor? A.—He was in a one-horse carriage.

Q.—Do you always look out for the cars when traveling across railroads. A.—I always do.

Q.—How was Dr. Heinaken driving at that time—*fast or slow?* A.—*He was driving slow when he turned out.*

Q.—Were the curtains of his carriage up or down? A.—I can't say; it was cold weather and they were most likely down.

Q.—You have *often* seen the Doctor drive in his carriage, have you not? A.—I have.

Q.—Does he not hold his reins up quite high in his hand, and move his hand up and down, letting the reins fall on the horse, in order to quicken his pace. Q.—He does.

Q.—Have you ever ridden with the Doctor? A.—I have not.

TESTIMONY OF A SWITCH TENDER.

Henry Sherwood, being sworn, was examined as follows: *Question.*—Where do you *live?* *Answer.*—In Burlington; am switch tender at the upper switch.

Q.—What do you know about this accident? A.—I saw the train running back and strike the horses.

Q.—What train was it that was backing? A.—It was the train that left Burlington at two minutes past eleven.

Q.—Were you looking up the track? A.—I was, and *held in my hand a white flag.*

Q.—Why did you have a white flag in your hand? A.—To let them know it was all clear below.

Q.—While watching this train what did you see? A.—I saw it strike the horses.

Q.—How far is it from the Mount Holly Junction, where you stood, to the place where the accident occurred? A.—I should think about a quarter of a mile.

Q.—Did you see the horses go on the track? A.—I did.

Q.—How far had the horses got on the track when they were struck? A.—The carriage was not on the track, but the horses were.

Q.—Did you see the horses approaching the track? A.—Not for any distance; I saw them just before they got on the track.

Q.—How were they driven, fast or slow? A.—Pretty fast.

Q.—Did you hear a prolonged whistle from the engine as the train was approaching the crossing? A.—I did not.

Q.—Would you have heard the whistle if it had been sounded? A.—I think I should.

Q.—Is it customary for engines to sound their whistle while approaching the upper road? A.—It is.

Q.—And you always hear the whistle? A.—I do.

Q.—Where do they usually sound the whistle when approaching that crossing? A.—Well, usually two or three minutes before approaching the crossing. There is a curve from the Mount Holly road to opposite the Depôt.

Q.—How fast do you think the train on Wednesday was backing? A.—I could not tell from where I was. [illegible] *at half speed*—twelve or fifteen miles an hour.

Q.—How many switches are there at the depot of [illegible]? A.—Four.

Q.—Was the white flag which you held in your hand visible from the crossing to the cars? A.—It was.

Q.—Did you observe any checking up of the horses as they approached the crossing? A.—I think the horses *were not checked—they appeared to be trying to pass the train.*

Q.—What are your duties [illegible] switch? A.—Well, my duty is to raise a red flag when there are any obstructions; I am not allowed to leave my post; I was called down by Mr. Rogers to leave my post; I did what I could for.

Q.—Well, what did you see then? A.—I then went up to the Mount Holly track; I saw one of the brakemen in the rear car; he said there was a [illegible] near the track, and went forward to ring the bell, but found the bell-rope was not long enough; he said he was on the rear platform of the hind car, and that by the time he got the cows off, the horses were struck.

Q.—The bell-rope was not long enough for what? A.—The bell-rope was not long enough to reach over when he started to go from; before he got back the horses were struck; he said he was hurt in the hips; he said that before he got to this place the cow was out of the way.

Q.—Have you had any conversation with the officers of the train about the accident? A.—I have not.

Q.—Did you see any cows on the track? A.—I did not.

INQUIRY AS TO JURYMEN OWNING STOCK IN THE ROAD.

At this point in the investigation, Mr. Hall, one of the Jurors, stated that he had an inquiry to make, which it would have been much better had it been propounded before. The question was, whether any of the Jurors sitting in the present investigation were interested in the Camden and Amboy Railroad, as holding stock of the Company. He had learned that some were, and it was a general out-door rumor that such was the case. He desired that the Coroner would put the question.

The Coroner asked if any member of the Jury owned stock in the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

It was moved that the question be put to each Juryman separately, which was done by the Coroner.

All replied negatively to the question, with the exception of Mr. Miller, who said he held stock.

It was suggested by another member of the Jury that the question be further asked of each Juryman, whether he was otherwise interested in the Road, whether he held a free ticket, or was in any way favored or obligated to the Company. As to what otherwise interested might mean, adverse opinions were expressed by the Jurors. Some thought every member of the community was necessarily interested in a road that passed through his town or vicinity. Others understood the inquiry as involving only pecuniary interests.

Mr. McDowell said he held a free ticket, but he held it only by courtesy extended to him in his capacity as an editor. He did not consider himself, on account of it, under any obligation to the Railroad Company. In the present investigation he should not violate his oath. As for Mr. Miller, who held stock in the road, he did not, for a moment, suppose such fact would have any influence to bias his mind in rendition of the verdict they might give. His oath, a true verdict to give according to the evidence, he believed, stood paramount to every other consideration.

Mr. Rodgers, the foreman of the Jury, said he also held a free ticket—as editor of the Burlington *Gazette*—but when his editorship expired his ticket would expire.

Mr. Hall stated that the reason he had desired to have the question he proposed put to the Jury was on account of the rumor outside he had referred to. The real facts in the premises he thought it just, should be made known to the public. Individually he could not otherwise than question a verdict when individual interests were involved.

Mr. Rodgers rejoined that for that matter all were interested. The State held stock in the road, and the interests of the State were of necessity the interests of the citizens.

Mr. Hall said he did not, in making use of the words individual interests, refer at all to the extended application as made by the foreman. In the present matter being a stock-holder simply did not constitute interest. He only meant to be understood that if nineteen jurors out of twenty held stock in a given railroad, and a verdict was to be rendered, touching the interests of that road, [illegible] know that it would be a prejudiced verdict. The public would not be satisfied with such a verdict.

Mr. Mitchell thought the investigation they were making was of altogether too fearful and solemn a nature to admit the introduction of any paltry consideration of dollars and cents.

The Coroner stated that it was evident only one of their number held stock or was interested in the road. The matter of two free tickets had, he doubted not, been satisfactorily explained. As for Mr. Miller, he did not know what action they could take. They could not expel him.

Mr. Miller remarked that if a majority of the Jury desired him to resign his place he would do so, though he thought himself competent, he said, to sit with them.

Mr. Langston said that as, upon the explanations given, no one doubted that Mr. *Miller* should yield his place, he would move that they proceed on as they were with the investigation.

The motion was put and carried without dissent.

Peter Sheeve was hereupon called and sworn.

TESTIMONY OF MR. SHEEVE.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At Bordentown.

Q.—Were you in the one o'clock train from Philadelphia? A.—I was.

Q.—In which car were you? A.—In the smoking car.

Q.—Did you notice the other train? A.—I did.

Q.—Was it going pretty fast? A.—I judged it was.

Q.—Did you notice the train backing? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you observe the speed while backing? A.—As far as I could judge she went about ten or twelve miles an hour. The speed was considerably slackened previous to arriving at the crossing of the road.

Q.—From your position could you see the signal? A.—I could not.

Q.—Did you see the brakemen there? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see the horses and carriage? A.—Not till after the accident.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Nostrand? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect his being in the mail car after the train left Burlington? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had you any conversation with him? A.—I asked him how much he was behind time, and he said a few minutes.

Q.—Have you frequently traveled over the Camden and Amboy Railroad? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you traveled with Mr. Nostrand? A.—Very frequently.

Q.—What is his reputation for skill and care in conducting a train of cars? A.—I have heard him spoken of as being one of the very best conductors on the road.

By a Juror—Did you hear the whistle? A.—Yes, I heard it when about 300 yards from the crossing, coming down.

Q.—Did you hear more than one whistle? A.—No, Sir; the whistle continued to blow some hundred and fifty or two hundred yards.

Q.—Do you know anything further concerning the accident? A.—Yes, Sir; immediately after, I went down to Mr. Kelly's who keeps a public house; after being there some time, an old gentleman came in and said that he had been in the carriage that was run over; he said that they heard the whistle, and that the Doctor said that that was the up train, but looked down and did not see any; but looking the other way, he said, "There it goes, now;" he said this to Mr. Antrim, my informant; I believe his name is Thomas S. Antrim; I was not particular in getting the name; he said the Doctor kept on, and the next thing he knew, the cars were right upon them; he also said that when the whistle was blown and the bell rung, either he or the Doctor (I forget which he said,) pulled out his watch and said that is the up train; he also told the engineer (who was at Kelly's at the time,) not to worry himself, for there was no censure to be attached to him.

Q.—Did you hear the engineer say anything about the accident when at Kelly's? A.—He seemed perfectly crazy at first, for having, as he said, killed so many; then he became rational; he said he blew the whistle.

By a Juryman—Are you in any way connected with the Camden and Amboy Railroad? A.—No, Sir; no more dealings with it than I have with you.

A PASSENGER'S TESTIMONY.

Hugh Linden sworn.—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—I reside in Garryowen, Iowa, eighteen miles from Dubuque.

Q.—*How long have you lived there?* A.—Three years last June; before that, I resided in Philadelphia for twenty years.

Q.—Were you on the train to which the accident occurred? A.—I was in car B.

Q.—Did you notice the rate at which the train was backing? A.—To the best of my knowledge, having ridden a good deal on *railroads*, and having been at one time an agent on the *Columbia (Pa.) Road*, I should say the train was going about thirteen miles an hour.

Q.—Did you hear a whistle while the train was backing? A.—I recollect having heard the whistle sounded several times; I looked out of the car on the right hand side toward New-York; I saw several cows along the road in the fields, and when I felt the first jar I supposed we had run over them; soon after the cars commenced smashing, I felt myself going down through the cars; I was jammed between two dead men; how I escaped from that position I don't know, the excitement was so great.

DR. HEINAKEN'S DRIVING.

Dr. Joseph W. Taylor, affirmed: Q.—Doctor, where do you reside? A.—In the vicinity of Burlington.

Q.—What do you know about this accident? A.—I was on the ground after the accident, but presume I can give no information on that which you have already heard.

Q.—Do you know Dr. Heinaken? A.—I know there is such a man; I am not personally acquainted with him; I know too little of him to speak of him in general terms; I know of one incident that induces me to think him not a careful driver; I remember having been, some time last Fall, driving at my usual rate, six or seven miles an hour; I met a person on the roadside, reined in my horse; the shaft of Dr. Heinaken struck it and passed through the back curtain of my carriage; the doctor was driving behind me; this occurred on the top of Ballen's Hill, which is nearly level.

Q.—What did Dr. Heinaken say? A.—He spoke to his horse and whipped him.

Q.—Was there any person in the carriage with you? A.—There was a gentleman.

Q.—Were either of you hurt? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Would that accident have occurred with a careful driver? A.—Not if he was attending to his business; this was in the middle of the day, where the road is three rods wide.

Q.—At what time of the day did it occur? A.—About the middle of the afternoon.

Here, at 1 o'clock P. M., the Jury took a recess for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Jury convened again at 2 o'clock. The first witness called was John P. Van Hart.

TESTIMONY OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CAMDEN DEPOT.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At Camden.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I have charge of the Camden [illegible].

Q.—How soon after the accident were you on the ground? A.—I arrived there a little after 12 o'clock.

Q.—Do you know the name of the rear brakeman on the train to which the accident occurred on Wednesday last? A.—I do not know his name; he is called [illegible].

Q.—Where is his position? A.—On the forward platform of the hind car.

Q.—Was he or was he not in that position when the train left Camden? A.—I don't know.

Q.—What were his duties? A.—To attend to the rear part of train, particularly to apply the brake at the signal given by the engineer.

By a Juror—Is it not his duty to watch and give the alarm in case of danger of accident? A.—It is; it is supposed, should anything out of the way occur likely to occur at his end of the train, that he would notify the engineer.

Q.—How would he give such signal? A.—Pull a rope communicating with the engine.

Q.—Where is this rope attached? A.—At the front of the car; it extends over the whole train and connects with a gong or bell by the engine.

Q.—When did you last see this brakeman? A.—This morning in the cars.

Q.—In what train did you see him? A.—In the 10 o'clock A. M. train from Philadelphia.

Q.—What was his condition when you saw him? A.—He complained of being very sore and bruised about the hip joints and shoulders.

Q.—Had you any conversation with him in relation to the accident? A.—I asked him a few questions; he said he was on the train as she passed through Burlington; above the upper depôt he said he saw a number of cows on each side of the track; after the train had commenced backing he thought of the cows, and looked out from where we stood, and saw some of them crossing the track; he supposed they were then from a half to three-fourths of a mile from where the cows were; he was not satisfied, however, with his view, so as to be able to keep a good watch from his position, on account of the dust, so he passed into the rear car; the rear door was open, and he saw that the cows were all off the track. He thinks he got about midway of the car and was attempting to take his position, but while thus returning he felt a crash; the rear truck was completely knocked out, and the end of the car was thrown off the track, and the car commenced flying to pieces; the bottom and several of the upper cars [illegible] were torn up; he was thrown out of the car, but in what manner he was unable to state; he saw nothing of either the horses or carriage. I asked him if he would be able to come and give his own testimony.

By a Juror—Did he tell you that he pulled the rope? A.—No; he said he was only changing his position to see about the cows.

Q.—What did he say about coming before the Jury and giving his own testimony? A.—He said he had his family with him and was anxious to get home as quick as possible. He had been disabled [illegible] would come before the Jury on Monday. He had received no subpoena.

Q.—To which of the companies did the train to which the accident happened belong? A.—To the Camden and Amboy Co., with the exception of the rear car, which belonged to the Belvidere Road.

Q.—Of the six and ten o'clock trains from Philadelphia, the Camden and Amboy Co. supply one train, and the New-Jersey Co. the other, do they not? A.—They do.

Q.—Were there any dust curtains on the train that morning? A.—Not any.

Q.—Why were no dust curtains on the trains? A.—The Jersey Co. have none on their cars.

By a Juror—By what company are the employés on the roads engaged. A.—The brakemen and baggage masters go all the way through and are employed by the New-Jersey Co. The others are employed by respective companies of the respective trains.

Q.—What is the general character of the brakeman on the rear car? A.—As I stated before, I know but little of him; he was in the place of another; he had had some practice as brakeman.

Q.—Have you control of the brakemen? A.—I have thus far; I am instructed by Mr. Van Rensselaer, the Superintendent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, to discharge brakemen whom I observe negligent of their duty engaged anywhere on the line of the Road; it was his duty also, to see that they were at their post, and that the bells and signals were in order and duly attended to.

DR. HEINAKEN AGAIN AS A DRIVER.

Wm. G. Bolton, affirmed.—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In Burlington, at present. I used to reside at Columbus.

Q.—Do you know Dr. Heinaken? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is his general reputation for skill and carefulness in driving? A.—I have always considered him an awkward and unskilled driver, and believe such is his general reputation.

Q.—What is his method of driving? A.—He has a way of holding the lines up one in each hand and jerking and whipping his horses with them instead of using a whip.

Q.—Have you ever seen him attempt to cross the railroad when a train was approaching. A.—No; I don't think I ever did.

DR. HEINAKEN CROSSING THE RAILROAD AGAIN.

Aaron P. Kelly, sworn.—I keep the Burlington House in this city.

Q.—Isaac Adams, the engineer, was taken to your house, was he not, after the accident? A.—He was, and seemed to experience as great agony as I ever saw in a man there. "Oh, my God!" (he said) "I have killed all those people." Mr. Antrim, who was present, told him, "no you have not, and no one blames you, [illegible]." Mr. Adams said "that every one blamed him for he had all the people in his charge."

Q.—You know Dr. Heinaken, of Columbus, do you not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever see him attempt to cross the Railroad track when the cars were coming? A.—[illegible] years ago, at the corner of Broad and York streets, I saw him try to get across the track ahead of the cars.

Q.—What way was the Doctor going? A.—[illegible] long since I do not recollect.

Q.—Did the cars run into him? A.—They caught [illegible] his carriage and the cars—I don't know whether the cars slacked their speed or whether he [illegible] him.

Q.—What was the result? A.—The carriage was severed from the horse and broken.

Q.—Was any one with Dr. Heinaken in the carriage? A.—Yes, two ladies.

Q.—Are you sure it was Dr. Heinaken? A.—Yes, I am positive.

Q.—Did he get hurt any? A.—I believe he did receive some injury.

Charles E. Hopkins, affirmed.—Q.—Do you recollect the accident alluded to by the last witness corner Broad and York streets? A.—No; but I have heard Dr. Heinaken state this at the time of the accident the carriage was in charge of another person, he at the time being absent visiting a patient.

TESTIMONY OF MR. CORDELL.

Hugh Cordell, sworn.—Q.—Where do you live? A.—About one and a quarter miles from Burlington.

Q.—Do you know anything about this accident? A.—I know what time the Philadelphia train passed up; it was about 11 o'clock.

Q.—How long before the train commenced backing? A.—A few minutes only.

Q.—Where were you? A.—On the railroad [illegible] a mile above where the river road crosses the track.

Q.—Did you hear the engineer of the train blow his whistle while he was backing the train? A.—I did.

Q.—Was it a short or a long blow? A.—A short one.

Q.—Do you know anything about the signals? A.—The first train had the red flag out I remember.

By a Juror—Was the flag furled or unfurled? A.—Unfurled I think.

Q.—Did the train to which the accident happened have a flag on it? A.—Not that I saw.

Q.—After the short blow, did you hear the whistle blow any more? A.—No.

Q.—Would you have heard it if it had blown? A.—I could not have helped hearing it.

MEASUREMENTS WHERE THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED.

Joseph S. Wright sworn.—Q.—Do you know the ground where the accident took place? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you recollect the position of the rear of the rear car after the accident? A.—It lay diagonally across the track in a northwesterly or southeasterly direction.

Q.—How far was it from where the first car ran off to the cross-road. A.—Two hundred and fifty-five yards, as near as I could come to it by pacing the distance.

Q.—How far did the engine run from the cross-road? A.—About one hundred and eighty yards, besides the length of the train, after the rear car struck the horse and carriage.

Q.—How far was it from the railroad track at that point to the nearest bank on the river road?

A.—One hundred and fifty yards; any person using ordinary due diligence coming down the river road, can, after passing the first bank, see a locomotive or train coming down the road for a mile or more; there is a spot, however, about 35 or 40 yards beyond the crossing towards the river, from which a locomotive cannot be seen up the railroad more than 300 or 400 yards, on account of a tree standing on the side of the railroad.

Q.—Have you ever been a conductor, agent or foreman in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company?

A.—I have been employed as a foreman by that Company—never as a conductor or agent.

Q.—How long since you were so employed? A.—About twenty years ago.

Q.—Have you ever seen a train run off the track? A.—I have; I have run one off myself, but not a passenger train.

Some other questions were asked Mr. Wright as to the distance and speed which a car detached from the engine would run, &c., but the answers were not positive ones, and had no special bearing on the case under investigation.

It was moved to adjourn until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

An amendment was made that the Jury retire and agree upon the verdict.

The evidence of other witnesses, and particularly that of the brakeman on the rear car, was suggested as important in addition to the evidence already adduced.

The original motion prevailed, and the Jury accordingly adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning.

Bishop Doane's Sermon on the Railroad Catastrophe.

The Right Rev. Bishop Doane preached upon the subject of the catastrophe to a [illegible] congregation, from the following text:

"To know not what shall be on the morrow." [illegible]

The Bishop spoke as follows:

It is related of the [illegible] having written [illegible] the midst of life we are in death [illegible] and wondered [illegible] any other sentence in our language,—and I have been [illegible]

[illegible]

...that dread voice which spoke to Judas. After that, the ... [illegible] ... Merciful Jesus, make us wise to-day; and keep us in Thy love; and save us by Thy Cross. And unto Thee, one with the Father and the Holy Ghost, shall be ascribed the glory and the praise. Amen.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Prohibitory Law.

The number of arrests for the forty-eight hours preceding our going to press, was eighty-two, the sufferers by which were distributed around for disposal to the several Police Justices, as follows:

SATURDAY.

At Tombs, before Justice Connolly ... [illegible]
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Pearcey ... [illegible]
At Essex Market, before Justice Brennan ... [illegible]
Total ... [illegible]

SUNDAY.

At Tombs, before Justice Connolly ... [illegible]
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Davison ... [illegible]
At Essex Market, before Justice Brennan ... [illegible]
Total ... [illegible]
Saturday ... [illegible]
Total ... [illegible]

Railroad Accident.

A lad named JOSEPH PARKER, son of RANSOM PARKER, 15 years of age, was on the afternoon of Friday seriously injured by jumping from a Hudson River Railroad car while it was in motion, in West-street, between Bethune and Troy. ... [illegible] ... He was taken to the Ninth District Station-house, where he was attended by Drs. JONES and GUNN. He was subsequently removed to the residence of his parents, at No. [illegible] Troy-street, where he underwent amputation.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

As WILLIAM CONCKLIN endeavored to jump from one of the cars of the Harlem Railroad, while it was in motion, he slipped and fell before the wheel which passed over his arm, crushing it in a fearful manner. The injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital, where his arm was yesterday amputated.

Attempted Suicide.

One HARRIET BERTRAM, boarding at No. 38 West Broadway, one of misfortune's children, on Sunday night attempted to commit suicide, by swallowing a large dose of laudanum. The act being discovered, she was conveyed to the New-York Hospital for treatment.

ANOTHER.

JAMES ROSS, of the corner of Horatio and Greenwich streets, yesterday attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, inflicting a dreadful wound. He was conveyed to the Hospital, and placed in charge of Dr. DAGE. ... [illegible] ... domestic grief, which he considered fatal to the disgrace of the family.

Burned to Death.

A child four years of age, named JOSEPH FRAZER, died on Saturday night at the residence of his parents, at No. 116 East Broadway, where an inquest was held by Coroner O'DONNELL on the body. On Friday last his clothes caught fire while his mother was engaged in her duties up stairs. It is supposed that he was playing with lucifer matches. Verdict accordingly.

Camphene Accident.

Coroner WILHELM on Saturday held an inquest on the body of FRANCES YOUNG, 27 years of age, whose death resulted from burns received from the explosion of a camphene lamp, the flames from which communicated to her dress. Deceased was a native of Ireland and married.

Coroner's Investigations.

FOUND DROWNED.

An inquest was held by Coroner O'DONNELL, at Pier No. 2, East River, on the body of an unknown man of the apparent age of about 35 years, who was found floating in the water near that place. Deceased appeared to have been in the water about two weeks; no marks of violence were perceptible. Verdict "drowned." Deceased was five feet eight inches in height, of stout build, brown hair and whiskers round the chin. He wore plaid pants, blue overalls, blue shirt, and had on a pair of old boots.

Police News.

COLORED GAMBLERS ARRESTED.

Capt. Russell, with others of the Police of the Thirteenth District, on Saturday, at about midnight, made an unexpected visit to the rear of the premises No. 15 Ridge-street, where they made capture of a party of negro gamblers, who were carrying on the trade in an underground chamber. The game was faro. The arrested parties gave the names of John Glace, Thomas Brown, Isaac Morris, Charles Benjamin, Henry Butler, William Stakely and Sylvester White, all of whom had stakes laid when the police entered. The accused were held by Justice BRENNAN for examination.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Mary A. Eagan and Charles J. Wilson, of No. 12 and 14 Walker-street, were arrested by Capt. Carpenter, on warrants charging them with keeping disorderly houses. Several inmates of the houses were also arrested. They were all held for examination by Justice Connolly.

PRECOCIOUS YOUTH.

A boy, 14 years of age, named Louis Hasch, was yesterday arrested by policeman Holland, of the Second District, on charge of having stolen $48, the property of Johnson & Co., of No. 115 Beekman-street. He was introduced to Justice ANDERSON, who, remembering him as an old offender, committed him for trial.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON.—To-day will be quite an era at BARNUM'S Museum. The place will be thronged. Crowds will go to see the new performances, and other novelties, the new drop curtain, the new scenery, the new company, &c. The drop-curtain is wonderful in itself for its beauty. It represents the famous Battle of Balaklava. In the foreground is the immortal charge of the Light Brigade, and around the border medallion likenesses of Queen VICTORIA, the Emperors of France and Russia, &c. The new Company is one of remarkable talent and ability. "Wild Oats" is played this evening. Two lively farces this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

FULL LIFE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS ON CANVAS.—The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect our full life-size Photographs, which are taken at no other establishment in the world.

Photographs in oil, pastel and water colors of any size, colored by our Parisian Artists, and finished in a style unequaled by imitators. Photographs of every description made from Daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway, and No. 46 Rue basse du Rempart, Paris.

[Advertisement.]

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

THE MOST CONVENIENT,

SAFEST,

AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR

FEVER AND AGUE.

Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the depot, No. 241 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DURNO, No. [illegible] State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

FOR PRESERVING FRUITS, PEACHES, TOMATOES, VEGETABLES, GREEN CORN, &c.—The unequaled demand for LUDLOW & CO.'S Self-sealing Cans is conclusive evidence of their efficacy and convenience, being the only kind that do not require soldering or wax. Process of putting up so simple that every one can understand. Parties have only to examine to approve. Manufactured and sold by TAYLOR & HODGETT'S, No. 60 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Prepared from selections from the vegetable kingdom, possess the most ... [illegible] ... liver and stomach; they also strengthen the digestive organs and increase the appetite. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible]

...popular Theatre to-night, "The Armorer of Tyre" and "Green Monster." Both pieces have been extensively and gorgeously arranged. Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Mrs. ... [illegible] ... and a strong company, appear.

[Advertisement.]

THE MOST COMPLETE PEN AND PENCIL CASE we have seen, is manufactured by W. W. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lowell's Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 85 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

FOR protection against mosquitoes and insects, HARRIS'S Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net. A sure guarantee against mosquitoes, without obstructing the circulation of air.

W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,
No. 60 Chambers-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S "Olive Tar," the new Electrical Remedy for the cure of disease. See advertisement under head of Medical.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending Saturday, Sept. 1, there were 111 deaths in Brooklyn from the following

DISEASES.—Aneurism, atrophy, cholera morbus, congestion of the brain, congestion of the lungs, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, heart disease, hemorrhage of stomach, inflammation of kidneys, inflammation of throat, measles, mortification, neuralgia, parturition, spinal disease, ... [illegible] ... dropsy, remittent fever, inflammation of the bowels, inflammation of the lungs, premature birth—two each; inflammation of the brain, old age, still-born, teething—three each; dysentery, hooping cough—four each; convulsions, dropsy in the head—five each; consumption, 7; diarrhoea, 8; marasmus, 12; cholera infantum, 23. Males, 58; females, 53; adults, 30; minors, 81. Total, 111.

BROOKLYN LAW COURTS—SEPTEMBER.

The September Circuit and Oyer and Terminer, (Kings County,) will be opened on the third Tuesday of September at the City Hall, before Judge ROCKWELL. The same Judge will hold a Special Term to-morrow, (Tuesday,) and, it is supposed, on each following Monday.

The Court of General Sessions, Judge MOORE presiding, will meet to-morrow. The cases for trial are not numerous or serious in their nature.

The City Court (Judge CULVER) commences its Civil and Criminal Trial Term to-day. Special Term on Saturday of each week.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 1, MARY EDWARDS, daughter of Robert Edwards, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. [illegible] Madison-st., this day (Monday,) 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 1, SAMUEL D. VANDENBERGH, aged 56 years.

Funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 98 Bedford st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 1, ... [illegible] ..., aged 75 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Mr. D. Homergue, are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, 28th st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 1, of consumption, at the residence of his parents, No. 156 Livingston-st., JOHN STOKELL, aged 26 years, 3 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Aug. 29, in Flushing-av., CAROLINE DELAMETER, aged 24 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Williamsburg, on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 1, JAMES SATCHELL, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 156 Grand-st., Williamsburg. The remains will be taken to Greenwood at 2 o'clock P. M., this day.

At Glen Cove, on Saturday, Sept. 1, Mrs. MARTHA CARPENTER, wife of Latting Carpenter, aged 52 years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The steamboat Glen Cove leaves Peck-slip at 8 o'clock to-day, and carriages will be in readiness at the dock to convey friends to the house.

At Melrose, Westchester County, on Sunday, Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., Mrs. ELIZABETH ... [illegible] ..., wife of Jas. ... [illegible] ..., in the [illegible] year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Melrose, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, on Monday, July 23, JOSEPH C. HART, of this City, United States Consul for the Canary Islands, aged 56 years.

On Saturday, Sept. 1, JOHN THOMAS, infant son of D. J. and Julia Driscoll, aged 11 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange........SEPT. 1.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Sept. 3—A. M.

The Stock Market on Saturday opened with considerable vigor, but closed tamely and heavily. The sales at the early meeting of the Stock Board were large, chiefly of Railway Bonds and Shares, and the prices then obtained exhibited greater firmness than those of the previous day. The transactions during the afternoon session, however, were limited, and left quotations quite weak, with an inclination favorable to buyers. State Securities were not in much demand during the day, nor were they freely offered, hence they varied little in value. The heaviest operations in Railway Bonds occurred in Illinois Centrals, which opened at 85¾, s3, and closed at 85½, b3. New-York Central Bonds brought 91½, s3. Hudson River third Mortgages 75¾, cash; Panama Bonds, second issue, 108; and New-York and New-Haven Bonds of 1860, 93½.

New-York Central shares were not very brisk, but commanded rather better prices. A fair business was transacted in Erie shares, at about former rates; and in Reading shares—but these were somewhat depressed in price. Cleveland and Toledo shares were also pretty active, but infirm. Moderate movements were reported in other stocks, with but slight fluctuations in value. The Money Market, on Saturday, displayed greater ease, as it was rather better supplied, while lenders experienced less demand from responsible borrowers. Though no quotable change occurred in loan or discount rates, these possessed less firmness. Foreign Exchanges ruled quiet and nominally the same. There was nothing of moment done therein, for the North Star, which sailed hence, Saturday noon, for Havre—carrying out a treasure freight of $127,489. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $5,462,065, the day's receipts having amounted to $176,338, and the payments to only $23,518.

The Foreign Trade of this port during the past week comprised, in the Import of Dry Goods and General Merchandise, $3,121,438, against $3,377,468 the corresponding week last year. For the calendar year, to the present date, the total Import into New-York is $99,325,000, against $134,203,000 to same date in 1854. The export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods during the week equaled $788,374, against $1,093,053 the corresponding week last year. For the calendar year to the present time the total Export, exclusive of Specie, from New-York, is $38,268,000, against $44,192,000 to same date in 1854. We have no official return of the Specie Export during the week. No packet left this port on Wednesday, but a Cunarder sailed from Boston on that day, taking out $847,400 in Specie, of which amount over $600,000 had been transmitted hence. Saturday's direct Export of treasure from New-York, by the North Star, for Havre, was, as mentioned above, $127,489. The direct Specie Export during the same week last year, reached $1,639,362. The California Gold Deliveries during the week $712,000, against $1,022,000 the corresponding week in 1854; and the total receipts, reckoned by the manifests of the California steamers, thus far, in 1855, are $24,552,000, against $34,284,480 to same date in 1854. The following are the particulars of the Exports of the week other than Specie:

	1854. Fourth week in Aug. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Fourth week in Aug. Quantity.	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales	7,955	$667,311	2,550	$126,000
Flour, bbls	4,282	38,118	13,196	127,346
C. Meal, bbls	921	4,744		
Wheat, bush	6,156	9,980	11,358	22,302
Corn, bush	26,284	20,269	78,213	68,535
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	3,616	51,269	5,778	76,869
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	422	7,771	351	10,317
Total produce		$414,073		$410,065
Miscellaneous		578,980		378,309
Total for the week		$1,093,053		$788,374

The subscriptions by the shareholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to the proposed issue of Bonds, to free the Company from its indebtedness to its Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, not having as yet been generally made, it is now announced that the period for subscribing has been extended to the 5th of September, when, if the requisite amount is not obtained, the scheme must be abandoned—at least, for the present.

The Grand Jury of Lancaster, Pa., have found a bill against Mr. BOUGHTON, the alleged defaulting Treasurer of the Lancaster Savings Institution. The indictment charges him with embezzling the sum of $275,000, and appropriating it to his own use.

A new House for the transaction of the general stock, bond, exchange and collection business has been formed under the firm of STEVENS, WALLACE & MORRIS, who will transact their business at No. 25 William-street. The first two gentlemen have up to this time conducted in company a similar business, and the junior partner is Mr. C. O. MORRIS, late cashier of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. Having been employed in that house for the last nine years is sufficient evidence of his qualification for the station he has now assumed.

MR. PARKER HANDY, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, and a gentleman of much experience in banking, has been appointed cashier of the Ocean Bank of this City, to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of MR. GEORGE S. COE to the cashiership of the American Exchange Bank.

It is now stated that the directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company have declined to recede from their resolution to adopt the new mode of transfer and registry, as requested by the Board of Brokers. The plan which we have already described is to be carried out in its integrity from this day forward.

We have been requested to state that a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad is to be held, according to previous announcement, at New-Haven, to-morrow, Sept. 4, to take action on the two acts recently passed by the Connecticut Legislature, affecting the interests of this road.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly sale of bonds and stocks will take place on Monday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.

MR. JOHN BURKE's second letter in reply to the pamphlet of MR. E. W. EDMONDS, late Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, has been published. It is much more personal than the first one, and has still less interest for the general reader. It is addressed to the Stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank, and opens thus:

"On the 2d of August, having unanimously accepted the resignation of the Cashier, the Board appointed the President and myself a committee to ascertain the indebtedness of Mr. EDMONDS to the Bank, and in performing that duty, I drew up hastily, because I had but little time to devote to it, the estimates of the loss sustained by the Bank by Mr. EDMONDS' malpractices, which fell into his hands and were published by him. This is purely an estimate, as its title indicates, and not part of the charges, as Mr. EDMONDS represents, and the 'compound interest,' which has excited so much animadversion, is as strictly a loss to the Bank as any other item. I had, and have now, no desire to pursue Mr. EDMONDS with unnecessary severity; all I have wished was that he should refund what was fairly due the Bank."

MR. BURKE proceeds "to consider Mr. EDMONDS' defence." "The first charge I made against him was: 'Receiving large sums of interest from the first teller, and items of exchange from the second teller for a series of years, and appropriating a portion of said sums to his own use.'" Mr. EDMONDS admits having received these moneys from the tellers, but says "every once in a while" he passed the aggregate of those payments to the interest account. Now, what do the books say? From January, 1840, to October, 1844, four years and eight months, the cashier received from the second teller all items of exchange collected by him, *but did not credit one dollar on the books of the bank*. In October, 1844, he credited $86 20-100, but from that time to January, 1846, one year and three months, *not a dollar*. So that Mr. EDMONDS's "once in a while" *seems to be once in six years*. Rather a long while.

But, Mr. EDMONDS says, "the President and myself were in the habit of paying from that money various little expenses of the Bank." What were these little expenses? I know of none. I cannot even imagine any. All the legitimate, regular incidental expenditures of the Bank were provided for in other ways. But, says Mr. EDMONDS, "most of these expenditures grew out of the Chamberlain's office." I answer, during those years the Bank had nothing to do with the Chamberlain's office. And it certainly does seem a little singular that these unknown and inexplicable "little expenses" should absorb the entire receipts from the Second Teller (excepting $86 20) for a period of six years. From January, 1840 to 1851, the amount credited to interest account by the Cashier is $1,760 90, about $29 50 ₩ month. From August, 1851, to January, 1855, the amount actually paid over by the Second Teller is $2,948, about $73 ₩ month. Whether there was this difference—$40 50 ₩ month—between the receipts, from this source, of 1846 to 1851, and those of 1851 to 1855, or whether those "little expenses" make up the deficiency, who can say?

From January, 1851, to January, 1855, Mr. EDMONDS credited to interest account ... $3,482 14
The second teller paid him, from August 1, 1851, to January, 1855 ... $2,948
From January, 1851, to August, 1851, the teller kept no account of his payments, but taking the average of the above—$72 payments for seven months—the amount would have been ... 504—$3,452 00
Leaving a balance of ... $40 14

During this period, Mr. COOKE, (the first teller,) testified before the Board of Directors, that he paid Mr. EDMONDS for interest on loans about $150 monthly, making $7,200, leaving unaccounted for during those years, $7,160 12. What became of this money?"

Mr. BURKE continues: "I charged Mr. EDMONDS, secondly, 'with appropriating to his own purposes, instead of the benefit of this institution, as had been done up to May, 1851, the salaries received from the Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, and the Canton Company, of Baltimore, and with salary received from the Edgeworth Company.'"

To this Mr. EDMONDS replies, that "it is a usual thing among bank presidents and cashiers, to have these perquisites added to their salaries." I answer, it was not usual in the *Mechanics' Bank*, and was never done until May, 1851. He says, "your Board have known it and sanctioned it." There is no trace of such knowledge or sanction on the minutes of the Board. In the case of the Canton Company, in which he says, "it was by an express assent of the Board that I was allowed as my own, perquisite the salary for keeping their transfer books," I find in the minutes of the Board, dated May 22, 1838, the following:

"Resolved, That this Bank accept of the agency, in this City, of the Canton Company of Baltimore, for the transfer of their stock, and for the paying of dividends thereon, at a compensation of [illegible] dollars per annum."

Previous to this time, the Canton Company ... [illegible] ... the salary was paid to the clerk who attended to the business; and Mr. EDMONDS appropriated the balance—six hundred dollars. How far this resolution justified, or the Board contemplated this result, you can judge as well as I."

Mr. BURKE adds: "I charge him, thirdly, 'with giving, at various times, to the First Teller, new issues of this Bank, taking from the Teller old and mutilated bills for like amount, and issuing these old bills for his private purposes, thus increasing the circulation of the Bank beyond what the ledger called for.'

"To this charge he makes no defence in his pamphlet, except the denial contained in his letter of July 18, and as he subsequently admitted it before the Board, (as I was informed by Mr. KELLY, in presence of Messrs. HALL, SULLARD, LEWIS and ...) it is unnecessary for me to say more here than that the charge was fully proved before the Board, by the testimony of Messrs. COOKE, the First Teller, and McCUTCHEON, the Specie Clerk."

Mr. BURKE concludes his review of Mr. EDMONDS' defence as follows: "I charge him, fourthly, 'with using the funds of this Bank without security and without interest.' To this Mr. EDMONDS replies: 'I dealt with myself as I did to others; I made to myself, sundry small loans at distant intervals, *but never without full and adequate security* against loss by you; and if in any of these loans it was omitted to charge me with *the interest on them, the fault could easily have been corrected by charging to my account*.' Whose business was it to make the loans for the Bank and charge the interest? The Cashier's. Then why, if he loaned himself money, did he not charge himself interest? If he did not, who could? I know of no one. The books show that he borrowed $9,500 on Nov. 26, 1852, on his memorandum check, till Jan. 15, 1853, on which he paid no interest, and gave no security whatever. On July 16 I found his check for $1,500 in the Teller's drawer and no security; and Mr. McCUTCHEON's memoranda show that these memoranda checks were no uncommon occurrence. Now hear Mr. COOKE, the First Teller:

[COPY.]

JOHN BURKE, Esq.—Sir: In answer to your inquiry as to Mr. EDMONDS' practice in relation to interest on loans had by himself from this Bank, I reply that I do not recollect his paying interest in a single instance on loans held in my drawer. Nor did he ever pay interest on memorandum checks, of which he had one for $500, lying in my drawer, and counted as cash from January last until June, the day immediately preceding our semi-annual examination.

(Signed) Yours, E. G. COOKE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1855.

This disposes of the charges I made against Mr. EDMONDS and his defence. It is for you to judge between us. * * * Since I preferred these charges, I have discovered other evidences of Mr. EDMONDS' dishonesty, one of which is contained in the transaction with JOHN ALSTYNE, related in my former letter; and another is to be found in Mr. NELSON ROBINSON's books, which say that he paid Mr. EDMONDS, on Nov. 26, 1852, for sixty-eight days' interest on $100,000, at 5 ₩ cent., $575, no record of which is to be found on the books of the Bank."

In this connection we may as well state that the election of a Cashier for the Bank has been postponed for the present, as most of the directors are out of town, and it is with difficulty a quorum can be obtained at its ordinary meetings. Mr. C. HOPKINS, of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, is mentioned as the probable successor to MR. EDMONDS. MR. HOPKINS was formerly a clerk in the Mechanics' Bank. MR. BURKE's friends, however, are working hard to have him elected chief Cashier, and they are hopeful of success.

The Sub-Treasury Business During August.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S., NEW-YORK.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Aug. 1, 1855, by balance		$2,060,658 54
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$4,275,346 32	
On account of Patent Fees	5,765 62	
On account of Post-Office Department	28,868 91	
On account of Transfers	450,000 00	
On account of Miscellaneous	7,166 98	—4,866,647 95
Total		$7,560,304 49
Payments		2,251,083 34
Aug. 31, 1855, balance		$5,309,800 15
By balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$1,236,190 27	
Receipts during the month	1,611,416 72	—2,847,606 99
To payments		1,550,826 51
Balance		$1,296,780 48
By Balance, Cr., Interest Accounts		$125,080 00
To payments		58,550 00
Balance		$66,530 00
By receipts for Customs in August, 1855		$4,275,346 32
By receipts for Customs in August, 1854		[illegible]
Decrease in August, 1855		$962,271 67
By Balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$2,552,506 54
Coin received during month	$1,505 24	
Fine Bars, received do.	1,630,135 00	—1,561,944 67
Total		$4,114,451 21
To payments in Coin	$49,579 93	
To payments in Fine Bars	1,686,456 33	—1,735,036 77
Balance		$2,379,414 44
By Coin in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$6,763,182 51	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	2,107,434 00	—8,890,617 [illegible]
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	348,377 74	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office and Fine Silver	1,399,725 37	—1,561,104 61
Total		$10,501,721 [illegible]

Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the Month ending Aug. 31, 1855.

Deposits of Gold		$2,250,000 00
Foreign Coins	$8,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	31,000 00	
United States Bullion, including Cala. Branch Mint, Bars $75,000	2,210,000 00	
Deposits of Silver		20,400 00
Foreign Coins	$8,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	1,750 00	
United States Bullion, contained in Gold	13,750 00	
Total Deposits, payable in Bars	$2,230,400 00	
Total Deposits, payable in Coins	40,000 00	—2,270,400 00
Gold Bars Stamped		$1,669,185 65

The Anthracite Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 1.

The Anthracite Coal trade is again very heavy, the tonnage for the week reaching 134,668 tons, by the three lines connecting the mines with this city. The Schuylkill Navigation Company report coal shipments for the week at 32,794 tons, and for the season, to Tuesday last, at 683,633 tons, against 591,894 tons to the same time last year. The tonnage for the Reading Railroad for the week is 58,869 tons, and for the season 1,557,432 tons, against 1,415,650 tons to the corresponding time last year, showing an increase in the coal tonnage alone, over that of last year, of 173,762 tons. The increase in price is nearly as great as the increase in tonnage. The shipments of Coal on the Lehigh for the week ending on Saturday last were 42,376 tons, against 39,362 tons for the corresponding week of last year; for the season, 771,489 tons, against 704,667 tons to the same time last year. In the trade there are no changes calling for especial notice. There continues to be a very good demand for shipment, but vessels are still scarce, notwithstanding the advance in freights. The retail market shows some increased activity, but without change of price. Lehigh Lump is in great demand, and the supply is short. The very healthy condition of the iron market is exerting a favorable influence upon the prices of coal.

Imports of Foreign Goods at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 1.

The following is a statement of the value of the goods imported here for the week ending 31st August:

Dry Goods	$273,843	Gunny Cloth & Bags	34,404
Iron and Steel	111,900	Copper Ore	39,476
Coffee	40,970	Fish	20,000
Linseed	47,039	Other articles	405,668
Total			$995,000

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 1—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR—Fair demand and 25c. lower. Sales 1,100 bbls. at $6 75@$7 for common to fancy Ohio and Michigan, and $7 25 for extra do. WHEAT—Sales 8,000 bushels Chicago on private terms. CORN favors buyers. Sales 33,000 bushels at 75c. OATS—Sales 1,600 bushels new Chicago, afloat and to arrive, at 36c. CANAL FREIGHTS—16c. for Corn to Albany and Troy, and 18c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS yesterday—Flour, 3,155 bbls.; Wheat, 27,300 bushels; Corn, 32,973 bushels; Oats, 23,000. Canal EXPORTS same time: Flour, 1,670 bbls.; Wheat, 38,688 bushels; Corn, 17,466 bushels.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Sept. 1.

The sales of COTTON for the week add up 550 bales at prices ranging from 8c.@11½c. Market unsettled. The receipts of the week have been 584 bales. The stock in hand is 1,100 bales. RICE unchanged and demand moderate. WHISKEY dull and declining; sales at 31 00.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Sept. 1.

COTTON has been in moderate demand during the week at unchanged prices. WOOL—Sales for the week large, amounting to 151,600 lbs., with prices more firm. PRINTING CLOTHS—Market quiet; sales 53,100 pieces.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship North Star for Havre—H. B. Thomas, New-York; ... [illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........SATURDAY, SEPT. 1.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

BELOW—Ship Anglo Saxon.

WIND—W. N. W.

Sailed.

[illegible]

Disasters.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 2—Arr. schr. Duxbury, Aux Cayes. [illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]